THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1879. NO. 299.

A LITTLE COLORED

AND CONSIDERABLY JUMBLED, TOO.

The African Solons of Virginia Respond to the Radical Leading Strings—The Lack of White Wives a Grievance, and a Seat in the Jury-Room a Necessity

RICHMOND, VA., May 20.—The colored convention held a secret session to-day lasting several hours. The committee on organization submitted a plan which was fully discussed and adopted, but it was decided not to make it public. A committee on grievances was appointed, to which was referred a large number of resolutions for consideration and report.

A committee of three was appointed to go to Washington to consult with the leading republicans, upon the best course to pursue in its efforts to secure the amelioration and the improvement of the colonization of the colored race.

At the evening session which was public, the committee on grievances made a report setting forth at length, and in detail the wrongs and grievances of the colored people and submitting a series of resolutions recommending the colored people of the state to organize societies for the purpose of petitioning the legislative and judicial departments of the state for a full recognition of their rights as citizens, and if such rights are not fully accorded that they are advised to emigrate to other states or territories where there is no distinction on account of color. Expressing sympathy with Edmund Kinney and wife, now in the penitentiary for entering marriage—pledging every effort to have the obnoxious and unconstitutional law wiped out; recommending a thorough organization of the colored people for the purpose of bettering their political, financial and commercial condition and thereby secure an influence which cannot be taken away from them; recommending appeals to the school boards of the state to appoint colored teachers whenever they can be procured competent to fill positions now held by incompetent white teachers now instructing colored children; tendering the heartfelt thanks of the colored people of Virginia to the Hon. Alex. Rives, federal judge of the western district, for his firm and determined action in securing the enjoyment to colored people of all rights and privileges accored by the constitution and laws of the United States, particularly the right to serve as jurors; recommending that the colored people of each county and city petition the judges of the state courts to summon colored men as jurors, and that all refusals and the grounds be taken in writing and referred to the executive committee to be hereafter appointed, which shall present such refusal to the legislature and ask the passage of such laws as will prevent the future abridgement of such rights and privileges, and finally indorsing the efforts of their suffering and oppressed colored brethren of the south to leave the states of oppression and find other homes where their political opinions and rights will be respected.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Resignation of Herr Forckenbeck—Heavy Failures—The News from Simla.

LONDON, May 20.—Sothern, the comedian, is a passenger on the Adriatic, which sailed from Liverpool to-day.

The Swiss plebiscite does not actually revive capital punishment, but leaves each canton at liberty, as was the case of 1874, to enact it or not. Both conditions of validity, viz: an aggregate majority and a majority of the cantons, have been secured in favor of this permissive measure. Catholics and conservatives advocated the measure, pointing out the increase of murders since the death punishment was abolished.

The Times' financial article says: "Peruvian advices, official and others, contradict the Valparaiso telegram about the progress of the war, and call attention to the fact that Chili has control of communication. The news, therefore, is necessarily one-sided."

The following is the principal betting on the race for the Derby stakes, which takes place on the 28th instant: 11 to 2 against Cadogan; 6 to 1 against each of Falmouth, Charibert, Victor, Chief, and 11 to 1 against Bayon.

R. J. Threlfall, cotton manufacturer, of Preston, has failed. Liabilities £36,000. It is thought that the reason of the heavy failures in the corn trade may compel one or two private banks to transfer their business to larger institutions. Loly, Solbe & Co., merchants in Spanish trade, No. 10 east Cheap Side, have failed. W. Polak & Co. and Symons & Co., both of Rotterdam, have failed. In consequence of the failure of the Africanische Handelsvereenigting the liabilities of the latter will fall heavily on the Deutsgezt bank, the Darmadat Bibri bank, Darmadat bank, and bank of Rotterdam. One of the directors of the Africanische handelsvereeniging tried to commit suicide at Antwerp, but was unsuccessful. He is now under surveillance in a hospital, as it is expected that his extradition will be demanded. Another director of the same company has fled to Spain with his family. The latter, whose name is Pineoffs, was a man of great commercial and financial influence. He was a member of the first chamber and one of the leaders of the liberal party.

BERLIN, May 20.—Von Forckenbeck has resigned the presidency of the house, because of ill-health and political differences with the majority of the reichstag.

LONDON, May 20.—The news from Cashmere is very bad. The increase of distress, famine, joined to incompetency, corruption and want of organization on the part of officials, is producing a most serious state of affairs. The cholera in Peshawur is threatening to raise an obstacle to the prompt withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. The disease has appeared in most of the cities of Punjaub. Paceity, or robbery by armed gangs, is assuming alarming proportions in the Deccon, especially in the Poonah district. For some time past bands of daceits have been scouring the country, committing daring attacks on houses and villages. They seem to form a part of a regular organization under the command of one Wassado Bulwund, lately clerk in the financial department. They are suspected of having started the fire which destroyed the government school, Broadwar palace the law courts, post-office, police office and fifty houses in Poonah on the night of the 13th instant. In their remarkable manifesto to the Bombay government, threatening another mutiny and to put a price on the head of the governor unless distress is relieved, they inform the governor that unless extensive public works are at once opened, employment provided for the people, the native trades encouraged, taxes reduced and the salaries of highly-paid Europeans cut down, they will not cease to plunder and will extend to Europeans what they have hitherto confined to the natives. They will kill the governor of Bombay, hang the judge of the court of sessions of Poonah, carry murder and rapine throughout the country and European in the massacre of Europeans. The manifesto ends by warning the governor that unless he at once complies with the requisitions, the price of one thousand rupees will be put on his head. Four persons, including Wassado Bulwund append their signature to the manifesto and seals. The government, which at first was inclined to leave the matter in the hands of the loca. police, is now taking more energetic measures. A considerable number of troops patrol the country, and a reward of one thousand rupees has been offered for the capture of Bulwund.

The rain still holds off in Behar, Chata, Nagpore and the districts around Calcutta. The indigo crop will be very short and other crops must suffer it showers do not fall very soon. Prices are already rising. There has been some rain in other districts of lower Bengal, but more is wanted.

The incendiary fires, kindled by native malcontents, continue in the Poonah district. The Indian police killed the ringleaders and four men belonging to the band of daceits, near the city of Poonah. Several others were wounded. One thousand troops are engaged in suppressing deceity, in the Bombay presidency.

The Charlotte Celebration.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—W. J. Houston, G. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.: Big day in Charlotte. Between twelve and fifteen thousand people here. A special train from Greenville brought five or six hundred. The display was very imposing. Speeches were delivered by Hon. W. M. Robbins, Gov. Jarvis, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson and Judge Fowle.

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

SEND THE NEWS TO RUTHERFORD.

The Senate Passes the Legislative Bill and Sends it to the White House—The Representatives at Work—Speculations as to the Alleged "Wharabouts" of Sherman.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Many of the wisest and most sagacious democrats believe that Secretary Sherman is a much more formidable party candidate for 1880, than Grant, and they give some reasons that seem to be very excellent ones, for their belief. The extraordinary ability which the secretary of the treasury has shown in refunding the national debt at the lowest rate of interest ever known in America, is acknowledged by all the democratic leaders. By this refunding scheme, Mr. Sherman has commended himself to the commercial and general business world as a man of wonderful financial sagacity. In this, he is clearly ahead of Grant for whom his best and most enthusiastic friends have never claimed any such quality. Whenever a man's friends trust him with their money they give the highest proof possible of their confidence in him. The great bankers of the world have done this, in taking Mr. Sherman's loans at so low a rate of interest; then the national banks, representing $350,000,000 are directly under his control. All the revenue, customs and internal, is collected by Sherman's agents, who meet the great importers and home manufacturers every day in the discharge of this duty. The men whose places are most valuable are those who collect these revenues. The interest in politics is personal, because it means a monthly salary, and they are the men who contract state combinations, and name the delegates to the national convention.

If Mr. Sherman wanted the presidency these men would give him the nomination. If there should be any turbulence about the time the next president goes in his brother is general of the army. With the money of the republic in his hands and the army commanded by his brother, why should not Sherman win? These are the reasons the most sagacious and far-sighted of the democratic politicians give for thinking Mr. Sherman is the most formidable of the possibilities in 1880. The Ohio republican convention meets in less than two weeks from this time. Ohio is one of the states which are pivotal. If it had been carried in 1876 by the democrats, the Hon. R. B. Hayes would now have been a citizen of Fremont. There would have been no need of an electoral commission, and the Hon. S. J. Tilden would not be in the telegant retiracy of Gramercy park, New York, but would date his letters "White House, Washington, D. C." But Ohio was not carried. If the democrats cannot carry it when they want it, why should any consideration be given to Ohio in the nominating convention next year?

The republicans hold their convention first, and the democrats nominate their ticket about a week thereafter. Both sides feel that the preliminary skirmish commences here in the great battle for the president. Therefore, the selections will be made with uncommon care. Republicans are anxious that Mr. Sherman should come home and head the ticket himself. If he should do this, and he really does not wish to if it can be avoided, Judge Thurman would have to go home and head the democratic ticket; then the country would see the most extraordinary canvass that has ever occurred in its history.

In all probability Sherman would carry the state, for money would be forthcoming to any extent on the republican side. The democrats would have to fight their battle without much outside help. Tilden would not put up a cent to elect Thurman, and thereby make him the democratic candidate for the presidency, nor would any other leader go very far to help Thurman for the same reason, except perhaps Bayard, who is generosity itself. If Thurman won in Ohio, he would be nominated on the first ballot. If he did not, everything would be concentrated on some other state, and Thurman would not be thought of. This is the situation as the great democratic chiefs see it, and they are pretty accurate in their apprehensions.

Mr. Blaine, speaking on the legislative bill yesterday, said that attempts were being made to show that Webster recanted and changed his views on the nature of our government in his closing years. The words used by different men to describe our governmental system need not be taken too literally. The important fact is that as between nationality and state rights, Webster threw his influence in favor of the former. He quoted Webster's own comment on one of his campaign speeches, showing that he had been misrepresented by the construciton put on that speech in the south. Mr. Blaine read from Webster's comments on the constitution to the effect that the very first resolution adopted by the constitutional convention of 1787 declared that the government should be national and not a mere compact between the states. Webster used the word compact when he said the government was the result of a compact between all the people and not between the states. Mr. Eaton had evidently got his inspiration for Friday's speech from A. H. Stephens's history—a mischievous book, and the more so as it was written by a sincere man of fact, making its representations doubly dangerous. Another of Stephens's misstatements was that Webster declined to vote against Calhoun's state rights resolutions of 1838. Webster had elaborately denounced those resolutions, yet Stephens said Webster ominously refrained from putting himself on record against them. Mr. Blaine quoted further from Webster's views, alluding to Mr. Hill's assertion that he assented to secession as he would to the death of his father, with sadness of heart. Mr. Blaine showed that in the Georgia convention that voted for secession 80 voted against and 208 for it. It seemed, said Mr. Blaine, that as 208 voted for it, Mr. Hill thought he would consent to the death of the old man rather than be in the minority. The senator from Georgia (Mr. Hill) said the union was saved not by the republicans but by the democrats. In Connecticut, it was not Buckingham and Hawley, it was Senator Eaton who did it. In New York, it was not Seward but Governor Seymour. In Ohio, it was not Chase but Vallandigham. But President Lincoln did not think the democrats were helping along as rapidly as the senator from Georgia thought.

The house judiciary committee were to have met to-day, and it was anticipated by the democrats that the report being prepared by the chairman, Mr. Knott, on the presidential veto, would be submitted. A communication from that gentleman was received, however, to the effect that he was otherwise engaged this morning and would not be able to attend, and desired a postponement until to-morrow, when, it is said by a prominent democratic member of the committee, the report will likely be presented. A rumor, however, prevails that the programme has been changed, and that an address on the subject will be issued to the people through the democratic campaign committee.

The ways and means committee have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the subject of adjournment, recently referred to that committee.

THE SENATE.

Mr. McDonald asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the president to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce the laws whenever their execution is obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by judicial authority, etc., and preventing military from being used as a posse comitatus except in cases authorized by the constitution and laws.

Mr. Edmunds objected on the ground that previous notice had not been given.

Mr. McDonald then withdrew the bill and gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce it to-morrow.

The senate then resumed consideration of the legislative, general and executive appropriation bills.

Mr. Saunders read a short speech in opposition to the bill. He said that the use of the military is necessary to secure fair elections in the south.

Mr. Whyte said the political clauses of the bill were not extensive enough to meet his views, which were opposed to all federal interference in state affairs; that in his judgment there is no such a thing as a national election. The elections are either state or municipal. The senators and representatives are agents of and responsible to the states, and that there has been no prototype for our form of government. Mr. Whyte made a constitutional and historical argument to support these views.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Mr. Jonas said that but for the fact that Louisiana had been misrepresented in this debate, he would have contented himself with a silent vote on the bill, except as regards the test oath. The northern people are more interested in the proposed measure of repeal than are the southern people. The south is now relieved of returning board scandals and the bayonet rule, and is, as has been said, solid in the sense that all its good citizens, white and black, are united to secure a good government. The republican party is now seeking to solidify the north by the use of its machinery of power, and he warned the people of that section of the injuries they might suffer from those very laws unless repealed. He would, as a warning, refer to the history of misrule in his state, not during the war, which was conducted, as far as he knew, according to the laws of civilized warfare, but since its close. His people did not go into the war as child's play. They expected great disasters, and do not now complain of their occurrence, but they complain of what was done during the so-called reconstructions. In 1868 troops were not improperly used, but representatives defeated by the people were seated in congress. He passed over the election of 1870, notoriously fraudulent, but dwelt on that of 1872, when the democrats had 7,000 or 8,000 majority, but under Judge Durrell's midnight order, the republican candidates for the legislature were seated. Mr. Jonas said that until the spring of 1877 there had not been an election nor the installation of an officer in Louisiana except in the presence of troops acting by the connivance of federal authority. It had been doubted by Mr. Blaine whether any senator had seen troops at the polls since the war. That was during that period, a familiar sight to the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Kellogg asked Mr. Jonas to say at what polls and on what day troops were seen.

Mr. Jonas said his colleague might quibble as he chose. The troops were constructively at the polls, ready to be there at a moment's notice—constantly ready for action and offensively conspicuous. Members elected to the legislature were refused admittance to the state house. He cared not if it were by only one lieutenant, the people would not resist the symbol of the United States authority. The people submitted peaceably, and in 1874 the reigning state government thought itself strong enough to dispense with the troops, and so did so, but organized the city police force into a praetorian guard under the governor's order, at the same time prohibiting citizens in violation of fundamental law to carry or have arms. The people rose in silent might and in a single night the alien government disappeared and the state came into the hands of its own people, but again came the inevitable soldier, and again the people submitted to the loss of their rights after showing the world their repudiation of Kellogg's government.

Mr. Kellogg asked, what caused the soldiers coming in 1874?

Mr. Jonas said it was an order of the president to the commander-in chief to put the Kellogg government in power. No people of a foreign country ever rose to honor General Grant, but the people of this country rose to denounce his action in 1874.

Mr. Kellogg asked if the fact were not that the troops entered the state house by request of the democratic speaker to preserve order.

Mr. Jonas said such a request was made and it was disapproved by him, though it was legal for the state government to call in the military to protect it, but he was now referring to the use of the troops by federal order.

Mr. Hoar asked if there were not a republican majority in that house, and if the democratic minority had not declared some one elected speaker, and if in the contusion the democrats themselves did not get frightened and call on the troops to preserve order?

Mr. Jonas said he would answer by denying in toto that the republicans were in the majority. The gentleman could find his own side of the question in his own report as chairman of the investigating committee. Passing to the election of 1876, Mr. Jonas said not only were the people of Louisiana defranded, but the country was deprived of its lawfully elected president by the suppression of the democratic majority in Louisiana at that election. The Nicholls government was seated, however, because neither General Grant nor his successor cared to repeat the experiments of past years. Whether credit is due President Hayes for his course it has been a direct condemnation of that of his predecessor, but though the troops were withdrawn the south was given political courts, and having tried both bayonet rule and political courts, he preferred the former as the less of the two evils; hence the demand for the repeal of the test oath. He had heard a district-attorney ask a judge to exclude a juror because he had when nine years old given his pennies to a fund in aid of the confederate soldiers. The judge thought that was carrying the thing too far, whereupon the juror was peremptorily challenged. Judge Billings had told Mr. Jonas that he came to Washington to urge the repeal of the test oath law, as it was impossible to get intelligent juries under it.

Referring to indictments found against democrats for intimidation, etc., Mr. Jonas said even juries obtained under the test oath, and with the Teller committee testimony before them, refused to convict those indicted, so flimsy were the charges. He denied the existence of secret political organizations in Louisiana, and said that the white league existed in 1874, and then only being a society to protect the right of suffrage and not to destroy it, and working peaceably and not by night. Referring to negro emigration, he said it was mostly going on from two parishes where the republicans have for many years been overwhelmingly in the majority, so it could not be caused by democratic oppression. The negroes were deceived, and thought they could live without working in Kansas.

He closed by expressing a hope that Louisiana might be filled up by the immigration of good people, who would be cordially received, whether republicans or not, and that with renewed capital and continued peace his state might fulfil its glorious destiny.

Mr. Kellogg said if he had time, (it then being within two minutes of the time agreed upon for closing the debate) he could show that his colleague's statements were incorrect. In 1868 the republicans carried the state by more than seventeen thousand majority, while but six months after in New Orleans the republicans cast only 276 votes. A few days before the election so great was the terrorism that colored men were dragged like hogs through the streets, leaving bloody marks where their bodies had trailed. They were thrown into carts and carried off to the cemeteries.

At four o'clock the vote was taken. Mr. Edmunds's motion to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relating to the test oath was lost—yeas, 26; nays, 37. Mr. Edmunds then moved to strike out the clause establishing a mode of drawing United States jurors. Lost—yeas, 27; nays, 37. He then moved to strike out the clauses repealing the statutes relating to United States deputy marshals and supervisor of elections. Lost—yeas 27, nays 37. He then moved to strike out the clause repealing section 5522 of the revised statutes, which punishes interference with or obstruction of the deputy marshals and supervisors of election in the performance of their duties. Lost—yeas 27, nays 37. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 37, nays 27.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the contagious diseases bill without action. Adjourned until Thusday.

THE HOUSE.

The house resumed as business of the morning hour the bill to amend the laws relating to the transfer of cases from state to federal courts. Mr. Anderson concluded his argument against it. He asked whether if an officer in the execution of the fugitive slave law committed homicide, that officer would have been left (as he would be under this bill) to the tender mercies of a Massachusetts jury. And he argued that the protection of the government should be guaranteed to federal officers. There was but one power sovereign and supreme in this broad land, and that was the power of the government of the United States. Mr. Frye moved to lay the bill on the table.

The silver bill was further considered. A motion to lay the pending section on the table, which the speaker said would be to carry the bill there also, was defeated. A substitute for the third section of the bill, providing that the owners of any silver bullion may deposit the same in quantities of twenty ounces and over at any mint at its actual market value in the United States, not exceeding par, which value shall be ascertained by and under regulations to be prescribed by the director of the mint, and that such owners shall be entitled to receive standard silver dollars in payment therefor, and that such bullion so received shall be coined into standard dollars, was rejected. The third section was then agreed to. The question then recurred on the fourth section which provides that the charges for melting and refining shall be fixed by the director of the mint. An amendment that the charges shall be the difference between the market value of bullion and legal tender value of coin was agreed to. Yeas, 117; nays, 105. Without further action on the bill the house adjourned.

THE PONCA DECISION.

An Explanation from Judge Bundy of His Recent Decision.

OMAHA, May 20.—Judge Bundy's attention was called, this afternoon, to remarks reported to have been made by General Sheridan, and he made the following statement in regard to the effect of his decision in the Ponca case: There is no law of the United States or treaty stipulation setting apart a reservation in Indian territory for these Indians, nor for removing them thereon. They cannot be removed and kept there by force, for the one reason that no law or treaty in any way authorizes this to be done, and the decision is based upon that idea alone. It is not claimed in the opinion that congress might not authorize this, or a treaty be made which would justify a resort to force, but simply that no such authority has been conferred so far as these particular Ponca Indians are concerned. Of course it is not claimed that the same would apply to Indian tribes having reservations to which their treaties require them to remove and remain thereon.

HEAVY COTTON FAILURE.

The Firm of Williams & Birnie Gives Way.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Williams, Birnie & Co., cotton brokers, at 65 Beaver street, sent notice to the cotton exchange yesterday of their inability to meet their mercantile engagements. Great excitement prevailed among the cotton merchants, as the failure was unlooked for, the firm being one of the most prominent in the trade. The market fell off ten points but recovered again before the close. It is acknowledged that the firm was "short" on the market about fifty thousand bales, or estimated in money $315,000. Mr. Williams is said to be worth more than two millions of dollars, and promises to pay the creditors in full, but it is stated that the firm will be dissolved.

Florida Trials.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, May 21.—The trial of N. A. Hull and Eugene Golding, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the voters of Brevard county, at last November election, commenced yesterday before Judge Settle, in the United States district court. Some delay was caused in obtaining a jury, but a full number was found and one witness was examined. It is said that a hundred witnesses have been summoned and the trial is expected to last a week.

The Florida railroad cases, which have attracted public notice for years and to try which Justice Bradley is here, were called in the United States court yesterday. Colonel J. B. Stewart and associates appeared for the western division of the Western North Carolina road, which claims that its money purchased these roads, and Hon. Matt Carpenter and associates appear for the Dutch bondholders. The trial was set down for noon to-day.

An American Girl's Explanatin.

Oliver Logan's London Letter.

I heard of a rather amusing reply given the other evening at a ball by an American girl in London society, who had strayed away from the ball room. Her mother subsequently discovered her in a remote nook with a gentleman, who had his arm around her waist, while she rested the tips of her pretty little fingers on his manly shoulder. "Daughter, what's all this?" exclaimed the irate mamma. Saucy cheels looked up calmly, and replied: "Mamma, allow me to introduce Captain X. to you. I had promised him a dance, but I was so tired that I couldn't keep my word, and I'm just giving him a sitting-still waltz instead."

Cincinnati Southern Company.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The new company, formed to operate the Cincinnati southern railway, organized to-day, under what is known as the Stone franchise, elected temporary officers and increased their capital stock to $1,000,000, which was taken at once by their stockholders. It is expected the transfer from the old company to the new will be delayed but a few days longer. Permanent organization will be effected when the new company assumes control of the road.

The Latest Cotton Advices.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The sales of cotton for futures yesterday and day before reached the total amount of 250,000 bales at an advance of three-quarters to one cent per pound. There has not been so excited a scene on the cotton exchange for a long while as was witnessed both yesterday and day before consequent upon the advices of a strong market in Liverpool.

Another Chance for an Exodus.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 21.—Wm. Nelson, a negro, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year for marrying a white woman. The prosecution originated in spite, but Nelson was convicted under the law of 1856, which Judge Long held to be valid through a decision of the supreme court.

Cobb's Sentence.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NORWICH, May 21.—Wesley W. Bishop, charged with the murder of his wife, and complicity in the murder of Charles Cobb, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Culver of the superior court yesterday.

Packer's Funeral.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 20.—The funeral of the late Judge Asa Packer took place today. The ceremonies were of the simplest kind.

Quarantined.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GALVESTON, May 20.—The Mexican gunboat Independence, from Vera Cruz via Alvarado, for coal, has been quarantined here.

OXFORD NOTES.

DR. MEANS will soon publish a series of lectures in pamphlet form.

ATLANTA has several boys at Oxford, and is represented finely in every class in the college.

THE commencement of Emory college will begin this year on Sunday, the sixth of July. An attractive programme is offered.

ATLANTA will have two speakers at Emory commencement. Mr. Howard Van Epps will address the societies, and Mr. F. H. Richardson will deliver the sophomore prizes.

LONGLEY & ROBINSON, of Atlanta, have been awarded the contract for extending the Chapel church of Oxford. Additions are to be made to the sides and end, so that the building will be in the shape of a huge T, and will be capable of seating nearly 2,00 people. There will be ample room for all who attend commencement. A large new stage is to be erected, so that every convenience will be afforded to the audience.

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

THAT IS THE QUESTION TO ANSWER.

The Trial of Hon. John Jones, Late Treasurer of Georgia, in Relation to the Disposition of State Funds—The Argument of Counsel Upon the Case.

HIS HONOR, JUDGE GEO. HILLYER, PRESIDING.

There was a fuller attendance at the court-room yesterday than at any time since the trial of the Jones case began. The public seemed to prefer that they get the facts of the case through the arguments and have the pleasure of listening to the speeches at the same time.

COLONEL P. L. MYNATT opened the argument of the case upon the side of the defense. He began with a careful and lucid review of the case and its varied characteristics. He passed to the facts of the case easily and said that he would prove what he had to say to them in its defense of this suit.

With reference to the $149,250 of bonds due prior to 1872 and which the state claims were carelessly paid a second time, he claimed that they were not proven here to have ever been paid before Jones paid them; nor was there any proof that Jones ever had any notice that these bonds were paid and that he ought not to pay them a second time. Counsel for the state endeavored to prove and argue that these bonds were taken up by other bonds, the 7's of the series of a million seven hundred thousand dollars. They do not call your attention to the fact that it was this million and more of bonds which caused the political upheaval in Georgia, quite as much as anything else. They were investigated by the legislature and by legislative enactment were killed in the hands of the holders. He cited the acts of the general assembly to prove this. He further brought up these acts to show that these old bonds, thus never paid by the state because the bonds with which they were to be paid were repudiated, were not excluded from the liabilities that the state had to provide for and meet. The report of the bond committee expressly says that the validity of the bonds due prior to 1871 are not called in question and the Nutting act itself says the proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized by it are to go to the payment of "past due bonds" and such as are to fall due in the next three years. In the conference preceding the passage of that bill, and where Jones and the governor were consulted in making up the budget for 1877, Governor Smith swears that his reason for not mentioning the past due bonds among the items was because he never thought of them and he supposes no one else did. Not a word about their having been paid off and discharged by the state. On the contrary they were expressly provided for in a general assignment of the funds in the act. No there came a time of financial revolution. There was talk of robbery and of colusion between the officers of the state and Clews & Co., to swindle the state. The trouble grew and the executive of Georgia was forced to abdicate his throne and fly to escape the prison. A new regime came on and there was a deep and earching investigation. Some one must be caught, some one pulled down to build others up. They find these things to charge against somebody, and for want of any other suitable victim, they pounce upon this old man and try to damn and ruin him here and before the country. It is a great wrong—a fraud! Theadage that "the king can do no wrong," is also. The state can outrage her citizens.

Colonel Mynatt then spoke as to the contents of the million six thousand dollars box of vouchers, as conveyed by Dr. Bozeman and went on to demonstrate that Dr. Bozeman had not found correctly in his audit, because the items complained of could not have been in the first warrant, and if they had been in the second the vouchers would have exceeded the credit some sixty-odd thousand dollars. He also produced the reports of Jones to show that he had reported that these bonds were outstanding and calling upon the holders to come in and have them paid. If that was wrong—if they all knew that these bonds had been paid and were not valid and binding longer upon the state, why did not the governor, the comptroller, the attorney general, the legislature say to him: "Hold your hand! These bonds have been paid." Not one of them did it and they fail to bring one word of proof to show that he had notice that there was not a duty upon him to pay these bonds, or that to pay them would be wrong.

Colonel Mynatt then produced the testimony of Alton Angier, Thompson and others that the former received and brought back from New York four packages, the three already described and another of $76,000 of old 6 per cents. The state, however, find this will not do, so they have Angier and Thompson to change their recollection and it is put vaguely at some other time. Ah, there is something wrong about it. They hide it—inter it as far as they can. It is an ugly thing in this case. It will not do to bring this matter too prominently to the front. What will they do with them? Why, they have been claiming that by a demonstration they have shown how many bonds were outstanding and paid, but here are $76,000 that had been paid and had not then reached the treasury. How could they tell what were paid and what were not? Jones kept no record of payment of bonds and Angier did not before him. And what a poor pretext is this upon which to charge Jones and his securities. It is a fraud, I repeat, and a trap set to catch some one who shall be pulled down in order that another may mount higher. It was a gross political fraud even to bring this suit, for it was brought upon many accounts not insisted upon here—upon a mere fishing bill.

Colonel Mynatt spoke of the matter in the light of a mistake, and insisted that it was the fault and recklessness of the state's executive who made it possible for such errors to occur. He admitted that Jones had made many mistakes, but they were of the head, and not of the heart. It was Bullock who sent these bonds off to Clews & Co., and gave to him the control of the finances of the state, and that act was the one which gave the opportunity for all these errors, wrongs and losses. The law says that when two persons (in this case the state and Jones and his sureties) are to suffer from the tortious act of a third party, that one who put it in the power of the aggressor to do the wrong shall suffer from the consequences. It was the state through its chief and executive that put it in the power of Clews & Co. to do this wrong and she should suffer the consequences. This is the law of Georgia, and a case better to fit it than this could not be had. After further elaboration of the points he had made, Colonel Mynatt denounced this as an effort to draw blood-money—cruel blood-money. He then discussed the matter of fact set out in the exceptions to the conclusions of the auditor's report. He continued minutely the various arguments upon the branches of the case and gave every possible view of it in favor of the line of defense. He concluded at 12:45 p.m., when the usual recess for dinner was taken.

Immediately upon reopening of court at 2½ o'clock p.m., Judge McCay commenced his speech in behalf of the state, and occupied the attention of the court and jury until the hour of adjournment. It was thought in the earlier part of the day that Judge McCay would conclude his argument by six o'clock in the afternoon, and that to-day would be occupied by speeches from Hon. Benjamin H. Hill on the part of the defense, and General Robert Toombs in the closing argument for the state. But Judge McCay will probably occupy two or three hours of this morning's session of court.

Judge McCay showed in his speech that he had made himself thoroughly familiar with every minute point in the vast and voluminous amount of testimony that was introduced in the case. To behold the trunk of full packages, and books and papers, to see piled around the trunk numberless sets of interrogatories, together with the vast rolls of defunct bonds of the state, is enough to make any jury shudder.

In commencing, Judge McCay remarked that he would argue the case as briefly as he could under the circumstances, but owing to the vast amount of testimony in the case, his discussion would necessarily be protracted.

The first part of his address was in answer to Colonel Mynatt's argument, and after noticing these points, Judge McCay went to the main question before the jury, namely: Is the auditor's report in this case true? The law says that it is, unless the jury are satisfied from the evidence that it is not. Experience has shown that where there is a great number of items brought before a jury it is not competent, in the short time allotted for the investigation of them, to determine upon the correctness of them. Hence the law provides that it should be submitted to an auditor, and assumes the report of the auditor to be true unless the evidence shows that it is not true. It is for those who find fault with it to show that it is not correct. The auditor in this case sat for one hundred days, and after all this investigation has reported item after item the things with which Jones is charged. The question is, is this report true? There is no evidence against the correctness of this report except that of Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones says it is wrong, but does not say why or how, but just says, "I know that I do not owe the state, and the state does not owe me." It seems to me that the statements made by Mr. Jones on the stand show that, whether from weakness, or from wickedness, from folly or from imbecility, his statements are not reliable. I do not pretend to pronounce whether he is willfully unreliable, or because he is ignorant of the subject.

He (Jones) says that he did not know that the Fourth national bank was redeeming the six per cent bonds. Still we produce his letters to this bank asking it to send on the bonds, and also showing that up to the 21st of February $27,500 of these bonds had been redeemed.

Judge McCay gave several instances to establish his point that the testimony of Mr. Jones, as to the condition of this report, is worth nothing.

The remaining part of the argument was taken up in the consideration of the other points in the case as to the various amounts at issue. Although Judge McCay had to deal with the minute points in the voluminous testimony, he held the attention of the jury during the whole time without any manifestation of impatience or weariness.

Should Judge McCay occupy the greater part of the morning in concluding his argument, it is probable that the case will not get to the jury before Thursday.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Shot in the Head—Arrested for Perjury—Counterfeiters Nabbed.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A raid was made last night by the police on a house on Cannon street, and Charles Green and William Edwards were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting twenty-five and fifty cent pieces. In their rooms were found all the appliances for making counterfeit money, including "stuff," moulds and other articles. The prisoners were held for trial.

Henry Gainsley, second officer of the steamship Robert Murray, jr., shot himself in the head with a revolver this morning.

BOSTON, May 20.—In the Sommerville, Massachusetts, police court to-day, Edward Reardon and Thomas Murphy, each nine years of age, were arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, in causing the death yesterday of Hattie Goodspeed, by throwing stones. Murphy was liberated bail in $400, being furnished; but Reardon was committed in default of an $800 bond.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 20.—Robert H. Berdell, ex-president of the Erie railroad, was arrested in New York this morning on a charge of perjury and taken to Goshen, Orange county.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Channing P. Redford, a young man 18 or 20 years of age, and recently employed in the banking and commission house of Thomas Branch & Co., of Richmond, Va., was arrested here this morning charged with obtaining about five hundred dollars from the Merchants national bank, of Richmond, on a forged check on his employer's firm on Friday last. Redford is held awaiting the arrival of the officers from Richmond. He confesses having drawn the money.

The trial of the case of Bernard Maurice vs. Admiral John L. Worden, United States navy, was commenced in the court of common pleas to-day. This is an action instituted by Maurice, formerly assistant professor of French at the United States naval academy at Annapolis and professor in St. John's college, Annapolis, to recover $20,000 damages for libel, which consisted, as plaintiff says, in vile assertions from defendant couched in an endorsement of plaintiff's resignation of his position at the naval academy.

During a political discussion to-night on Baltimore street, between the democratic ward politicians, John Buchheimer was shot in the head, it is now supposed fatally. Bernard Callahan and O'Harra were arrested charged with the shooting.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 20.—Thomas Buford was brought here by the train from Louisville this morning. The court convened at 10 o'clock, Judge McNamara on the bench. George M. Curtis, of counsel for the defense, made an argument for a change of venue. The court decided that as the law was mandatory he would grant the change. Owenton, in Owen county, was fixed upon as the place for the trial, the court to convene there July 8th.

A LITTLE HORSE TALK.

How the Animals Sported at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 20.—The first day of the spring meeting of the Louisville jockey club, the first race, a dash of a mile and a quarter, was a dead heat between Fortuna and Glencore, with Keen Richards second. Time, 2:10½. Lord Murphy won the Derby, Fallsetto second, Strathmore third, Trinidad fourth, Undine fifth, General Pike sixth. Time 2:37. The first heat of the third race was won by King Faro, with Peru second, and Victim third. Time 1:44. In the second heat, King Faro was the favorite over the field at long odds. On coming into the home-stretch, Peru, Ella Rowett and Kingsland pushed him very hard, and Ella Rowett forged ahead, forced a terrific pace, and won, by a nose. Time, 1:42¼. She now became the favorite with the odds of $1,000 to $300. The two got off well, the mare leading King Faro clear to the home stretch, when the horse made an effort and beat her by a neck. Time, 1:45. The track was in good condition, the weather warm, the time fast and the sport interesting. The attendance exceeded 15,000, about half that number occupying the field, which is always full here on Derby day. Lord Murphy's time is the quickest ever made in the Kentucky Derby day.

CŒUR DE LEON COMMANDERY.

Its Departure for Augusta Last Night.

Last night a detachment of Cœur de Leon commandery of Knights Templar of this city, left for Augusta to attend the meeting of the grand lodge of the state which occurs in that city to-day.

The following sir knights went from Atlanta: Major W. D. Luckie, deputy grand commander of Georgia; T. W. Chandler, past grand commander; W. H. Fuller, past grand commander; C. E. Watson, eminent commander of Cœur de Leon commandery; Dr. Samuel Hape, generalissimo; A. P. Thompson, jr., warden; L. C. Jones, warder.

Several other members of the Cœur de Leon commandery also went, making a very good representation. The meeting in Augusta to-day will be very interesting. All the Knights Templar lodges in the state will be represented, and the display of their magnificent regalias will be fine.

The prize-drill will cause an interesting contest between several of the lodges. The Atlanta commandery will not enter for the prize. The meeting will last three days. Business of importance will be transacted, and the annual election of officers will occur. The Atlanta knights will return home Friday morning.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT will probably return by the end of the present week.

THE supreme court is fast approaching the end of its labors, and the judges are happy.

THE commissioner of agriculture has his crop reports out and they are going far and wide among the farmers.

LIBRARIAN FRANK HARALSON has received 83 volumes of the reports of the Naval Observatory which are very interesting.

THE OPEN RIVER.

THAT IS WHAT ATLANTA WANTS.

Water Communication with West Point, and Further if Possible—Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Yesterday—Some Estimates of the Engineers.

For some days past our people have seen frequent allusions to the proposed opening of the Chattahoochee river from Iceville to West Point. The people of West Point have in a certain sense gone wild over the proposition, and are getting up monster petitions to forward to congress upon the subject. They are very anxious to secure the co-operation of Atlanta, and they have invited

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 21, 1879.

THE house is still considering the new silver bill.

WE have received a copy of the address delivered before the Confederate Survivors' association in Augusta on the 26th of April, by Colonel Charles C. Jones, jr.

THE Hon. Zachary Chandler is indeed well fortified. Garfield stated in the house the other day that there were a thousand grog holes under the shadow of the capitol.

YESTERDAY, after that worthy citizen, Edmunds, had laboriously enacted the usual farce, the legislative appropriation bill was read the third time in the senate and passed. This brings the patriotic Mr. Hayes one step nearer another veto.

SENATOR WHYTE, of Maryland, yesterday made an argument showing that there is no such thing contemplated in the constitution as a "national election." There is no escaping the logic of such an argument. It is absolutely unanswerable.

THE colored convention at Richmond has ended where we supposed it would end—in an effect to give political shape to the grievances the negroes are supposed to suffer. The fact that the leaders of the race are demagogues without principle is to be regarded as a calamity. We sympathize with the negro.

THE committee of ways and means of the house have indefinitely postponed the consideration of the subject of adjournment. If the organs will analyze this, they will probably discover symptoms of a spinal development which they are ill-prepared to contemplate with calmness.

GEORGIA is first in the market with peaches. A crate of this delicious fruit was shipped from Macon to New York last night. Following so soon after the reports of damage to the embryo fruit by the recent frosts, the telegraphic announcement of the shipment is calculated to confuse the weatherwise and confound the prophets.

"I REALLY believe," remarked Mr. Hayes, scrambling to his feet and looking up at the top of the precipice over which he dropped—"I really believe the democrats have backed down. They are not in sight, are they, Rogers?" "Not so far as I can perceive from our present attitude," replied the amiable private secretary, leaning back in the mud and sighing deeply.

IT is difficult to see the way out of the present dead-lock between congress and the executive. How can the army be provided for? is one of the most interesting questions connected with the struggle. Much depends upon the appropriations committee, although the democrats of that committee will doubtless act as the democratic caucus desires. Under the rules the army bill can be reported to the house for action only in two ways—by the appropriations committee, which may report at any time, and by an individual member under the call of states or in the morning hour, in which case it requires a two-thirds vote to bring the bill before the house. The appropriations committee consists of nine democrats—Messrs. Atkins, of Tennessee; Blount, of Georgia; Singleton, of Mississippi; Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Wells, of Missouri; Cobb, of Indiana; Forney, of Alabama, and MacMahon, of Ohio; and six republicans—Messrs. Baker, Monroe, Hawley, Hubbell, Cannon, and Hiscock. If two democrats of the committee should vote with the republicans the bill could be reported at any time. If no such change occurs it would require about twenty or twenty-five democrats to vote with the republicans to give them the necessary two-thirds to bring up and, of course, carry the bill. As there are no impracticable democrats on the committee, no complication or unnecessary delay need be apprehended from that source.

The Certificates and Who Gets Them.

The fact that Postmaster Conley had received orders for over two hundred thousand dollars of the new bond certificates created considerable comment yesterday. It could not be understood by many. The true secret is that the national banks are short on four per cent bonds. About seventy million of the 10-40 bonds bearing five per cent interest will be called in by the government on the 18th of July next. These bonds are held by the national banks. The syndicate, under an arrangement with the United States treasurer, have a monopoly of the four per cents. The price of these four per cent bonds, owing to the fact that the syndicate has control of them, have recently enhanced in value until they are quoted at 2¼ per cent above par. It is thought they will go higher, because the national banks will have to purchase them before the 18th of July or reduce their capital stock. These certificates can be funded within thirty days in four per cent bonds. We are informed that there will be about thirty-seven million dollars of these certificates issued, and the law under which they are issued permits only one person to purchase one hundred dollars' worth. The banks, however, are making a rush for them. National banks want to get them to take the place of the five per cents, and other bankers get them because they can make a clear profit of two and three-quarters premium on them, and hence the demand for them is lively. The syndicate seems to have made a corner on the national banks.

A New Enterprise for Atlanta.

We call attention to the report of the meeting of the chamber of commerce for the furtherance of the project of cleaning out the Chattahoochee river to West Point and beyond.

There can be no doubt that the execution of this project will be of vast benefit to Atlanta. It will release a very large strip of country from the thraldom of slow or expensive transportation, and stimulate its industries by furnishing a market for its products. It is notorious that the richest freights are those that come from river bottoms and are transported by the steamboats. It is often the case that these roads are inaccessible to markets, and thus thousands of our richest acres lay in enforced idleness. The opening of the Chattahoochee will give Atlanta a purchase of new dominion as extensive as it is fertile and important. It will bring us new customers and fill our markets with new products.

Major Crane struck the key-note of ruth when he said that anything that helps any section of Georgia helps Atlanta. Our city has fairly won her position as the great city of the state, and all the little currents must drift this way at last, just as small streams seek the ocean. We do not, of course, claim that Atlanta will have any monopoly of trade—but rather that she will profit by the separate trade that each neighboring city or village builds up. Just as a general revival or progressive development throughout the country at large would benefit New York quite as much, or even more than it does especial locations, so a revival of prosperity or development throughout Georgia would benefit Atlanta. If we can build up West Point, we build up Atlanta in so doing. Underneath this rather selfish philosophy, however, we feel that there is a feeling of comradeship and sympathy that Atlanta feels for every community in the state that is ambitious, or emulous, or enterprising. Atlanta owes the people of Georgia a debt of gratitude, and feels that the building up of any section of the state or any special industry, not only redounds to her credit, but is, in so far as she assists in this development, grateful to her feelings and an honor to her heart. THE CONSTITUTION, by the liberal course it has always pursued in lending its aid to any project that looked to the good of any part of the state, has but expressed the feelings of all our people. The friends of this enterprise, therefore, can count on the active support of THE CONSTITUTION and of the people of Atlanta.

In the meantime, we shall watch the scheme with interest. It certainly looks feasible and reasonable, and we see no reason why it may not be pushed to a successful termination. It will sound strange (and yet it is not impossible) to hear Atlanta talking of her fleet of steamers, and her wharves, and her shipping interests. It is hardly too much to say that if the Chattahoochee does not suit us after we have cleaned it out, we will go to work and build a new river.

State Sanitation and a Board of Health.

We print elsewhere a suggestive communication from Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, of this city, in relation to the state board of health and the motives that induced the general assembly to withhold the modest appropriation which, after much labor and many appeals on the part of the press and progressive public men, had been voted for its sustenance. As we have said, Dr. Westmoreland's communication is suggestive and is altogether in the right direction; but does he do justice to the efforts of those who endeavored to engraft a system of state legislation upon our statute books? We have a very lively recollection of the inauguration of the movement and of the untiring efforts of those who had the matter in charge, and we are convinced that nothing but the most unflagging and unflinching zeal and the most unselfish and patriotic energy could have made any impression upon the unreasoning opposition by which they found themselves confronted. Every step in the direction of success was a compromise with unreasoning prejudice, and every move was made in the face of unadulterated ignorance. The system of which Dr. Westmoreland complains, and perhaps justly, is by no means the system introduced by Dr. J. G. Thomas, of Chatham. It was shorn of its more effective provisions at every turn,—altered, amended and emasculated to suit the views of the solons, who knew as much of the beneficent results to be obtained from a careful registration of births and deaths as they did of the development of the original protoplasm of creation, and who, it is to be feared, to this day attribute the epidemic that desolated our seacoast in 1876 to the fact that the state board of health was organized the year before. The history of the board of health bill is one continual compromise with prejudice, ignorance and so-called economy, but the system projected by Dr. Thomas, and of which that bill was the final legislative result, was based upon careful research, incessant inquiry and voluminous correspondence. As projected, it was the embodiment of nearly everything of value in the sanitation laws of every state progressive enough to support a sanitary board, and was submitted to and highly complimented by the most distinguished sanitary scientists of this country. This is the history of the measure which Dr. Westmoreland says is imperfect, and we have alluded to it in order that the reason may go along with the statement of the fact.

Dr. Westmoreland's purpose is in the direction of progress, and does not, as a matter of course, include a review of the causes that have resulted in this imperfection. He merely finds the system inadequate and proceeds to advocate the adoption of a better one. While we cannot entertain any very lively hope that the legislature will be eager to adopt such a system as would commend itself to the critical approval of practical sanitarians like Dr. Westmoreland—nevertheless it will give us pleasure to indorse and support any measure which has for its purpose the perfection of the system and the enlargement of the powers of the board itself. Bearing in mind the important fact that those who were foremost in urging the establishment of the present state board of health are not by any means responsible for the lameness of the statute under which it went into operation, we most cordially concur in Dr. Westmoreland's suggestions and commend them to the thoughtful attention of our readers. It is to be feared, however, that were these suggestions embodied in a measure for the consideration of the legislature, they would meet the fate of those which gave symmetry to the system as originally proposed. When the press and sanitarians, aided by public-spirited men, shall have educated the people to a proper appreciation of the necessity for scientific sanitation and of the beneficent results of gathering together the vital statistics of the state, then and only then can we hope for the general assembly to appropriate money for a state board of health and clothe it with such powers as will make its labors practically efficient.

Freight Discriminations.

Commenting on the purchase of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad by Mr. Wadley, we alluded quite recently to the dissatisfaction which exists in southwest Georgia, and which has existed in that section for several years, with respect to local discriminations in railroad freights, and we made bold to predict that the president of the Central company, now that he had about perfected his plans for the control of outside competition, would most likely address himself to the task of removing the causes of complaint and criticism which have been so continuously made by the citizens of Albany and Americus and other points along the line of his road. These complaints have been more powerful and effective than Mr. Wadley or any one else would have supposed, and we are of the opinion that the manner in which the railroads of Georgia have disregarded them in the past will bring greater loss than would have resulted from a prompt regulation of the discriminations complained of. The force of these complaints and the extent to which they have affected public opinion may be seen in the criticisms of the newspapers, the verdicts of juries, and, most important of all, in the new constitution of the state, which practically places the regulation of freight tariffs in the hands of a committee of the legislature; and it is to be keenly regretted, in behalf of the interests of the people as well as the interests of the corporations themselves, that the managers of the latter, looking to the future, did not have the foresight to make some sort of compromise with public opinion. There are already several bills pending before the general assembly, the purpose of which is to take advantage of the provisions of the constitution in regard to railroad freights, and it is to be feared that the spirit of opposition which the attitude of the railroad managers has aroused will assert itself and give an unfortunate direction to legislation.

We are glad to see, however, by a statement in our esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, upon the authority of a prominent director of the Central railroad, that the discriminations which have caused so much complaint are to be practically abolished. It is asserted, now that the suicidal competition for through business which had the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad for its basis has been destroyed, that freight rates on the Central line and all its divisions will be so graduated as to operate on the basis of distance only. It is also stated, upon the authority of the same director, that Mr. Wadley has never approved the oppressive discriminations, but has been driven to adopt them by the competion inaugurated by the Louisville and Nashville road. Apart from these statements, it is sufficient to say that the purchase of the Montgomery and Eufaula road and the consequent defeat of all competition at the termini of that line came not a moment too soon, and Mr. Wadley should lose no time in taking advantage of the fact; for if, as now seems likely, the action of the legislature be an embodiment of the present temper of the people, the railroads will suffer, and the injury will be of such a character as ultimately to react upon the people themselves. In discussing this matter, as we shall hereafter have occasion to do, we shall strive to impress upon the people and upon railroad managers the important fact that their interests are identical; that while discriminating tariffs may be a business necessity, oppressive discriminations are not to be tolerated; that, in short, so far as the people and railroads are concerned, there are two sides to each branch of the question.

THE rumor that the Hon. Zachary Chandler was not drunk upon a recent occasion has got into the rural republican newspapers, and they are working the statement up into quite a sensation.

OUR sprightly contemporary of the Burlington Hawkeye, has materially improved its make-up and mechanical appearance by discarding the quarto form and returning to the folio sheet. An uncut quarto sheet is an abomination in the sight of men.

SOME patriotic democrat ought to buy the pen with which Mr. Hayes wrote his last veto message. It will come to be a valuable relic after awhile.

IT is amusing to observe the anxiety of the organs when they endeavor to persuade themselves and their readers that the doctrine of state rights is peculiar only to a rebellious south.

IT is now viciously charged that some indignant democratic newspaper has called Hayes a despot. If this is to be made an issue, the democracy is not solid. A despot indeed! He is any other kind of a pot, rather than that.

THE unflagging humor of the paragrapher of the Cleveland Herald in the midst of all this republican confusion must be a source of great relief to his friends. His genial remarks, as he vigorously uses the clothes-broom upon his muddy party, should not be allowed to go unrewarded.

THE people are preparing to graduate the republican statesmen upon questions of constitutional construction. Those who do not admire democratic booms will oblige the managers by standing from under.

UNCLE SAM and American Punch are the two latest organs of American humor. They are not as dull as one would be led to expect.

"BE ware!" as the potter said to the clay.

IF there is such a thing as a "national election," and the president has a constitutional right to station federal troops at the polls, why is it that congress and the president have no authority to appoint the managers of such elections? In other words, if there is such a thing as a national election contemplated in the constitution, why did not the framers of that instrument wisely provide that it should be held altogether under federal auspices? If they contemplated a federal election they must have foreseen the disputes and disastrous wrangling, which even in those times were going on among the centralists and states rights men. The truth is, the constitution neither knows nor contemplates a "national election."

THE sign of "Vinegar Bitters" stuck up at Zachary Chandler's front gate hardly explains the wild subsequentness of his political career.

"BY the time our good friend of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION," remarks the Burlington Hawkeye, "chews up another veto or two, he will be 'gumming it.'" Nevertheless, in this, the direction of our desires, we are prepared to sacrifice four sets of teeth. Mr. Hayes should pay no attention to the sufferings of humble wayfarers like us. Let him proceed with his able vetoes.

THE crisis is not so confusing that Kellogg need be lost sight of.

IF your Uncle David Davis should happen to be the first man, how would John T. Hoffman do for the second place? Remembering 1870, it seems natural that his name should suggest itself.

THE salary of the wild democratic editor, who unthoughtedly remarked that Hayes is a tyrant, has been docked. The man pretends that he wrote tool, but this excuse is not deemed sufficient.

IT is a bitter dose, but the average republican editor now feels called upon to defend the position taken by Rutherfraud Hayes, that the constitution authorizes the use of troops at the polls in time of peace. His only argument is that the south is in a state of rebellion.

THE able foreigners who present their views through the editorial columns of the New York Herald have been thrown into great confusion by Mr. Hayes's veto. If, in the end, it will have the effect of compelling one or more of them to read the constitution of the United States, all may yet be well.

"A CHROMO," remarks the wealthy paragrapher of the New York Tribune, "will be "given to the northern democrat who has "ever cast his vote amid 'bristling bayo-"nets.'" The chromo, sweet Scroffulet, should be presented to John T. Hoffman, who, in 1870, bulldozed the federal troops sent to New York city. But for him the democrats of New York would have voted "amid bristling bayonets."

OVERHEATED brethren of the republican press, you should take the trouble to remember that, after all, the rights of the states are but the rights of the people—the sovereignty of the commonwealths but the sovereignty of the people. This view of the subject will materially aid you in the discussion now going on.

WE seem to be a desperate sort of people down here. The republican organs now claim that neither the war nor the acts of reconstruction broke down the rebellion.

"A CONFEDERATE howl for the constitution," remarks Ciphut, "is not impressive." Embarrassing, we should say. No truly patriotic republican can bear to contemplate the idea that the south loves the union under the constitution.

IF the colored people really desire to test the quality of New England's philanthropy, let eight or nine thousand negro exodusters emigrate to that country. The blacks will never become good citizens until they have had a taste of New England philanthropy.

IN GENERAL.

—Madame Modjeska has been visiting the family of Charles Dudley Warner at Hartford.

—The trial of Freeman and his wife, now in jail at Barnstable, is not likely to occur until October.

—Cyrus W. Field has started a subscription to construct a cable from California to Japan with $100,000.

—It is said that Fred Archer, the jockey, is soon to be married to a daughter of the celebated English starter, Mr. George.

—Representative O'Connor, of South Carolina, has been invited to deliver the oration at the Tom Moore centennial festival at Baltimore.

—Mr. James R. Keene, the wheat speculator, has declined to serve as a director of the Erie railway. James proposes to stick to wheat.

—It is rumored that Judge Sidney Dillon will retire from the St. Louis bench to take the vacant chair of equity and real estate law in Columbia college, New York.

—Professor Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and their two daughters have arrived at their home in Hartford, Connecticut, from Florida.

—Don Piatt has just flung off a two column open letter, which he has addressed to Senator Voorhees, on the subject of Mr. Garrahan.

—Madrid papers report that Leo XIII induced Don Carlos, during his late visit to the vatican, to renounce all claims to the crown of Spain.

—It is said that Frank Blair, of the Maryland Blairs, is the lucky youth who will soon be married to Senator Bayard's second daughter.

—Things are seldom what they seem!
Jackdaws masquerade at cream.
Highlows pass as peacock's feathers,
Skim-milk struts in petent-leathers!
—Pug.

—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has bought the fine situation on Vanderbilt hill, Hartford, for $22,500, and will build a fine, costly dwelling. He sailed for Europe on Thursday.

—The telephone finds each day new uses. A popular preacher at Halifax, England, recently delivered a sermon, prayer, lesons, singing and all, to a delighted audience at Manchester, thirty-six miles away.

—Victor Hugo, writing of the proposed re-establishment of the death penalty in Switzerland, says: "To retain the scaffold signifies barbarism; to re-establish it would be imbecility."

—The proprietor of the Pullman car invention reports that paper wheels have run 400,000 miles under his cars without repair, while the average running power of ordinary wheel is from 50,000 to 60,000 miles.

—Benjamin Disraeli and John Norman years ago were playmates. The one was of Hebrew and the other of Puritan prentage. The one is now prime minister of England and a Christian; the other is now a cardinal of the Roman Catholic church.

—The London World affirms that the youngest son of the queen, Prince Leopold, has just sent an offer of marriage to the Princess Marie of Hanover, for whom his brother, the duke of Connaught, was an unsuccessful suitor.

—Judge Duffy, of New York, distinguished himself on Friday last by fining the well-known criminal lawyer W. F. Howe for alleged contempt of court. Mr. Howe denies that any contempt was intended, and has brought suit for $50,000.

—Mr. Gladstone's portrait by Mr. Millis in the British royal academy exhibition is striking enough to lead the London Times to observe that "it is little to say that there has been no such portrait yet painted of the careworn and intellectual statesman, as he is now."

—The verdict of the court-martial in the case of General Stanley is believed tovirtually be "You are not guilty but you must never do so again." The war department believes that the finding should at least censure General Stanley and, it is reported, will reconvene the court and instruct it to return a more specific verdict.

—George H. Pendleton will pass part of the summer at his cottage on Ochre Point, Newport; Mr. George Peabody Westmore and family are expected from Europe the latter part of July; Mr. Pierre Lorillard will not go to Europe with his family this summer, as was anticipated, but will pass the season at Newport.

—The late Louis Agassiz had a wonderful power over animals. He carried sergents in his hats and in his pockets with a grand unconcern, and whenever he entered a menagerie he was eagerly welcomed by lions, tigers, wolves, hyenas and other beasts of prey. There is said to be not a single instance of his having been injured by any serpent or beast.

—A man in Ohio who was sentenced to be hung for murder, very emphatically remarked, as he was being led back to prison, that the next time he wanted to kill a man he would inveigle him into Virginia and dispatch him there, the difference between hanging and two years' imprisonment being a sufficient inducement to resort to a little extra trouble.—Norr. Herald.

—New York is falling into line with the fast-growing number of states whose legislatures meet only once in two years. A resolution for an amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions is on its way through the present legislature, and there is no doubt that the people will ratify it by a large majority when they get a chance to express their opinion.

—Even millions have to pay some tribute to public opinion. It has just leaked out that William H. Vanderbilt was so much worried by the current comment on his affidavit of last winter that he hadn't any personal property liable to taxation that he finally walked up to the captain's office and planked down $12,75[illegible] being the tax on half a million dollars which he volunteered for assessment.

—Five hundred of the wealthiest and most influential ladies of New York have petitioned the board of education to make plain sewing obligatory in the public schools. They refer to the Boston schools, where practical and effective instruction has been given in this branch for several years, the benefits of which are seen in the improved appearance of the children's clothing, and are felt in thousands of homes.

—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, who is taking part in the inter-oceanic canal congress, is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1820. In 1836 he entered the navy, and, after cruising with the East India squadron, became lieutenant in 1849. During the civil war he commanded the monitor Patapsco in the operations against Fort Sumter, and the steam-sloop Mohican in the attack on Fort Fisher.

—The official headquarters of the conservative party in England are at St. Stephen's chambers, Westminster. Mr. Gorst was head center of the organization, but he has been replaced by Mr. Skeene, who has $5,000 a year as salary. He acts as the political caucus does here, provides constituencies with members and would-be members with constituencies, corresponds with wire-pullers, and generally runs the machine.

—Miss Julia Bryant requests persons having letters from the late William Cullen Bryant in their possession or under their control to oblige his family by sending them addressed to "Miss Julia Bryant, office of the Evening Post, 208 Broadway, New York." Such letters will be received under whatever restrictions their proprietors may see fit to impose, and the originals will be returned so soon as they can be conveniently copied.

Atlanta and The Constitution.

Savannah Evening Recorder.

Cities and towns are judged by the character of the papers published in them. Papers must necessarily partake of the character of the place and the people among which they are published. A man's character is made by his associations and the impressions brought to bear upon him. It is the attrition of mind as against mind, which brightens or dulls a man. A man of a decided positive character, may arouse a dull, sluggish people to action; and a bright and an energetic people will keep everything in and around about them active. Atlanta is a wide awake place; her situation and location forbids stagnation either in business or thought. Push is the word with her—keep moving is her living active motto. She cannot stand still even should she wish. Hence, activity in business and thought marks all her people and gives to them a peculiar character. Old countries and old cities have old ways and old thoughts. The field for business and thought seems to be closed; but in growing countries and cities, all is activity, energy and pluck. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has but taken on the character of the people and the place; and its activity, its editorial and reportorial energy is but the outcome of the activity it sees on every side. However, THE CONSTITUTION deserves a good deal of praise and a full recognition of its independent activity outside of its immediate surroundings. It is a very decided factor in itself, a positive power and individuality in the production of thought in the making of others think. It is suggestive, thus, its suggestions but encourage to greater business activity, to the incorporation of new ideas; and that progressive development which only a live newspaper can ever properly represent in an active city. The people look to their papers for thoughts, ideas and suggestions; and the papers look to the people for that proper recognition and support commensurate with the energy manifested and displayed. A dull, sluggish people in business or thought, will in a few years de troy the brightest mental activity or progressiveness, if not supported. There must be a sympathy between people and papers. The paper is the mouthpiece of the people, just as trade is the life of a place. How often have men of decided energy left a place and sought more active fields because they could not find that sympathy of action they desired. They were men of broad ideas; public spirited, nothing narrow or contracted about them. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is about the newsiest paper published in the state, take it all in all. There is a good deal of original matter in it, editorial, local and that sought through interviews, which gives to the paper a peculiar merit all its own. The number of writers on the paper cannot but give a good deal of originality to it; as each writer has his peculiar mental gifts. We see on the paper a directive mind, the suggestive mind, the inquisitive mind, the humorous mind, and all concentrating in one paper, gives to it that newsy, piquant, freshy style so interesting to readers.

Logan's Metaphor.

Washington Post.

Senator Logan's brilliant metaphor in his Saturday speech has gone into the Record as he delivered it. He had the "old ship of state rocking upon treasonable billows," and Poker Bob Schenck reaching out his skilful arm and steadying the pillars beneath the ship," or the "billows," he didn't say which. Logan's grammatical tutor, Zach Chandler, thought the thing didn't jingle, so he altered the language somewhat by taking out the "pillars."

A Yellow Fever Germ.

St. Louis Times.

Dr. Walter Bailey exhibited a yellow fever germ at the recent homœopathic convention in this city. It is a fungus growth which formed in the object glass of a microscope that had not been opened since last season's epidemic. The doctor thinks that the little dots in this invisible fungus hold a fine powder, which is cast upon the air by the bursting of the small bag which contains it. This powder, being inhaled, causes a fermentation of the blood, which produces the fever.

The Theory of It.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The theory of this veto is that an election day is an attack upon the United States, and that therefore federal soldiers must guard it. A peaceful election is in the nature of a conspiracy against the government, and the army must be at the polls to protect the government against peaceable voters; and we do not deny that the party now in control of the executive department of the United States is in danger from free elections.

Alive But Not Kicking.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is none of our business, but we would remark, parenthetically, that Mr. Bristow is alive, that he is still eligible to the office of president, and that his business engagements are not such as to prevent him from making a canvass. A banquet of baked beans in Boston would be very grateful about this time.

When, Where and How?

Gainesville Argus.

The Columbus Enquirer, in speaking of the present attitude of the democrats in congress, travels out of the record to speak of the "backdowns of Tildenism." Will the Enquirer inform an interested public when, where and how Mr. Tilden backed down?

In Their Minds.

Boston Herald.

We do not need the army in Massachusetts. Those who argue that it should be used in any case have in mind some other state than their own. That government is alone worth having which can sustain itself by compelling the assent of the most numerous and strongest of the people governed.

War as a Settler.

Memphis Avalanche, s. w.

The extreme state sovereignty doctrine held by the southern politicians, and whose practical assertion by secession in 1861 was the immediate cause of the late war, can no longer be entertained. If the war definitely settled any one question other than that of slavery, it was the question of state sovereignty.

Something to Think About.

Boston Post.

Senator Thurman's warning to the republicans that consolidation may bring about solidification which will master them, is one that should give them pause in their unthinking enthusiasm for a new reign of Grant.

DeGolyer's Tactics.

Cincinnati Inquirer.

As we approach the time of the republican state convention, the disposition to set Garfield over against Sherman manifests itself. Garfield has not been raging up and down the state every summer for nothing.

Let the Squadrons Move.

New York Star.

Never in its long and glorious career has the democratic party had a bolder and more popular cause to battle for than that of the freedom of elections. With firmness, resolution and courage, victory is certain.

Something Else to be Done.

Boston Post.

The second veto means Grant. As Grant elected Hayes so does Hayes mean to re-elect Grant. But there is something else to be done first.

The Widow Butler.

Boston Traveler.

Those who have been speculating as to whether General Butler will or will not run again for governor next fall may cease their speculations. He will run.

A Base Line.

Washington Post.

As a sort of a base line, as it were, we wish to remark editorially that Senator Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, has been known to be drunk.

A Demand for Spine.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hayes has demonstrated that he has backbone. Now let's see if congress has.

Where His Off-Eye Is.

Terre Haute Ledger.

Sammy Tilden has his off-eye on the west.

A Vision Fair.

There's a charming little creature,
A fairy heart the fondest pride,
With blue eyes, soft and tender,
And with a bonnie bride.

And if asleep or waking,
Her form I ever see;
A vision fair and lovely,
Ever fraught with joy to me.

That form in grace and symmetry,
With Venus might compare;
And her teeth are Oman's purest pearl,
And golden brown her hair.

May the angelic smile she wears,
Grow brighter every hour,
And grow at last with purest light,
Within that heavenly bower—

Where rainbows never fade, and where
Seraphic spirits soar,
'Mid heavenly flow'rs whose radiance bright
Is fadeless evermore.

ZORA.

ATLANTA
Arctic Ice Works

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH consumers with the best of

ICE

IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

Delivery Wagons are now in daily operation, and orders left at or sent to our Refrigerating Store, No. 30 Peachtree street, or to the Works at the West End, will have careful attention.

We are prepared to ship Ice in car-load lots, or by the ton or box, and orders are solicited from dealers in the towns and cities of this and other states. Our prices will be kept LOW and our Ice the BEST. The blocks of Ice are 12x12x32 inches, frozen solid, and weigh about 120 pounds.

Mr. H. F. Emery being no longer our agent, all parties desiring to deal with us will please address WM. CLIFFORD NEFF,
368 may1 6d1w P. O. Box 398, Atlanta, Ga.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.
(Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)
[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 2424.
120 may8 d2m

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCORDIA!

Grand Dramatic Performance.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21st, 1879.

Will be presented the late T. W. Robertson's Military Comedy, in 3 acts, entitled

"OURS!"

With a strong Cast.
Appropriate Scenery and Appointments.
Military Band, etc.

Music by the 5th Artillery Band.

WIEGAND, Leader.

Doors open at 7:30. Curtain rises at 8 p. m. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.
441 may20 d2t

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA!

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE Ladies of the Second Baptist Church will be given on

Thursday next, the 22d,

An Excursion to Toccoa Falls.

Fare, for the Round Trip, $1.00,
(ONE DOLLAR.)

EVERYBODY INVITED TO GO!

Train will leave Passenger Depot at 7 a. m. o'clock, SHARP.
Tickets for sale at the Book stores.
445 may20 d2t tues wed

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

Trinity Church

WILL HAVE AN EXCURSION TO TOCCOA ON

Saturday, May 31st.

THE PUBLIC INVITED TO GO.

The train will leave the Depot at 7 a. m. and start back at 6 p. m.

FARE FOR
ROUND TRIP ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN, under 10 years, HALF-PRICE.
428 may20 d7t

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.

10 Marietta St.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5¾m

WHEN ANY MAN
feels sick with
COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness, AND YET
Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him,
Then is the time to take

Mott's Pills.

These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and

Restoring to Health,

when all other remedies fail.
Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.
As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents,
Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 de5thw & wkye5thw al w rosn No 4

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS, COMMENCING ON the 20th day of May, inst., sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of the Alabama Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, at Talladega, Alabama, for the erection and construction (complete) of a Three-Story Brick Building, 42x76 feet, on the premises of said Institution.

Plans and specifications may be seen by calling on the Secretary of the Institution. The Building Committee reserve the right to accept or reject such bids as they may deem advisable.

By order of the Board.
M. H. CRUIKSHANK,
A. BINGHAM,
J. H. JOHNSON,
W. TAYLOR,
Building Committee.
339 may14 d1aw2w—wed sun

MONEY TO LOAN,

The United States Home and Dower Association,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Paid Capital, - - - - - 400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum.
Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.
E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.
38 may4—dtf wed fri sun&wtf

SPRING MILLINERY.

Second Stock for this Season.

OWING TO THE LARGE BUSINESS DURing this spring I was compelled to order another new and full stock for the summer season, in which I can give still better inducements than before.

My stock of TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS is very large, which will enable me to suit everyone.

Have also renewed my stock of HAIR BRAIDS with decided improvements on the first. Call at once and obtain a first choice.

A. T. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
521 mar31 d2m sun, wed, fri. 2d page only.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d8m ATLANTA GA

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
Sewanee, Tennessee.

Highest Education on Christian principles. Grammar School. Cadet corps. Charges moderate. The Spring Term opens March 20th. Address CHAIRMAN.
454 mar28 d13t fri sun wed & wky4t

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THIS city, known as the Tannery of Alexander, Allen & McIlee. This Tannery is conveniently located and has all the latest improved Machinery. Bark and Hides low and in abundance. For particulars address A. ISAACS, Attorney.
For Alexander, Allen & McIlee.
Greenville, S. C., May 7th, 1879.
239 may10 d1aw wed & Wky3mo

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
may13 d1m Proprietor.

RAWLEY SPRINGS.

Near Harrisonburg, Va.

This celebrated watering place in the beautiful Valley of Virginia, 2,000 feet above sea level, has Three Hotels, accommodating 600 to 800 guests. The waters are of a highly medicinal character, the air dry and pure, and the scenery magnificent.

First class accommodations in every respect, and terms moderate. Cheap round-trip tickets on sale at all principal points in the South. For Pamphlets, etc., address Mr. J. Watkins Lee, Charleston, S. C., until June 10th; after that time address

C. A. SPRINKEL,
Treasurer,
Harrisonburg, Va.

305 may13 d3aw1m

FOOD FOR INFANTS, Etc.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

If you can't procure Ridge's Food in your vicinity, send 65 cents in stamps, with full directions, to WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., and a can will be sent.
48 may21 d1w sun wed fri & w1w

Destruction and Reconstruction:

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE LATE WAR.

By RICHARD TAYLOR,

Lieutenant-General in the Confederate Army.

1 vol., 8 vo. Cloth. 274 Pages. Price, $2

"As a writer he is vigorous, sparkling, erudite, and entertaining to a degree. His opportunities for the observation of men and things have been such as few possessed, and he has made good use of them. Of course, he views the late war from a Southern standpoint, but both sides receive censure at his hands. The great interest in his book to many will, no doubt, be the sharpness with which he criticises men and measures. Where least expected, he pours fourth batteries of sarcasm and denunciation, and spares no one who he thinks deserves 'showing up.'"—New York Herald

"General Taylor is well known as one of the most able and accomplished gentlemen that served in the Southern armies. His volume must be pronounced by far the most creditable attempt made by a Southern writer to portray and interpret the most critical epoch in the history of this country. There is hardly a page which does not hold some fact or thought worth citing. No book dealing with the war of secession has yet appeared from a source of equal authority whose disclosures are so boldly made and whose conclusions are so sharply formulated. In more than one of his pages we seem to catch a foreglean of the hard, cold light of history itself."—New York Sun.

Sold by subscription at $2. D. App

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Bishop Gross has gone to New York.

—Allunde Joe has gone from Savannah to Jacksonville.

—Senator Matt Carpenter was in Savannah the other day.

—The colored military of Augusta had a display yesterday.

—Sidney Herbert finds a poetical plagiarist under every green tree.

—Mr. Joe Banks, of Lulu Junction, killed an eagle the other day measuring seven feet ten inches from tip to tip.

—A Sumter county man has two guinea hens that lay three eggs a day between them.

—The commencement exercises of the Georgia Baptist female seminary at Gainesville will begin on the 20th of June.

—Cotton in southwest Georgia is small, but is rapidly coming out under the influence of the warm weather. The small grain crops are good.

—The second number of the Americus Recorder is an improvement over the first. The editors say they have fourteen hundred subscribers to start with. Mr. Charles T. Purlow is the city editor.

—The temperance address delivered before the press convention by Bill C. Davis, of the Sandersville Courier, has created great excitement throughout the country. It was a new departure altogether.

—Bill Arp still claims to be unwell. While he is loafing, will he be kind enough to tell us if he ever saw a whipporwill in a tree, and why the milky-way doesn't have the motion of the other heavenly bodies?

—The latest is the Fort Valley Semi-Weekly Advertiser, with Mr. E. T. Byington as editor. The Byingtons all know how to keep a hotel, and if a man who can keep a hotel doesn't know how to run a newspaper successfully, it is time for the rest of us to quit. If Byington fails, it will be because the people are not educated up to an appreciation of semi-weeklies.

—A county correspondent of the Newnan Herald says the cattle in that section are dying daily of some unknown disease. They are strangely affected with water and matter exuding from the eyes, hair dead and standing straight up, no appetite to eat, with grating of the teeth previous to getting sick. The milk is as bitter as hoarhound.

—Newnan Herald: Buck Hayden, colored, was arraigned before Judge O. McClendon, charged with an assault with intent to murder. Buck, we believe, was a resident of Palmetto or thereabouts, and a few days ago, it is said, threw a rock at the train on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. The rock passed through a window and came very near striking a lady on the head. Detective Jones was sent to Palmetto the next day, arrested Buck and brought him to this place, where he was tried and committed to jail to await the next term of our superior court.

—Rome Courier: A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, writing from Atlanta last Saturday, says: "Hon. John W. H. Underwood is freely talked of as the independent candidate for governor," and "he appears to be delighted at the idea." We have authority from Judge Underwood for saying that he has no idea of being a candidate for governor at all, and that he never will be a candidate for that or any other office in opposition to the organized democracy. We hope this will settle the matter, and would remark further that if every man who desires office would turn a deaf ear to the seductions of new marplots who by holding out tempting prizes try to weaken the zeal of good democrats, this independent idea would soon vanish into thin air.

—Gainesville Southron: Captain Ira Sage, chief engineer of the Air-Line, showed us a string of curious beads, a part of large quantities found seven miles this side of Charlotte, in digging down and removing an old mound to fill the trestle over the creek. Near by tomahawks, pipes and other curious trinkets made of crude metal and clay were exhumed. Also bones which crumbled to ashes as soon as exposed to air. This is evidently one of the most ancient burial places of the aborigines on the continent, as Charlotte has been settled over a hundred years and there do not seem to be any traditions among the present population as to when these graves were made. Captain Sage says the men engaged at the fill are looking for new developments every day, as they are approaching a number of stone piles placed at regular intervals, and he thinks they mark the graves of those long since dead people. We hope Mr. Sage will preserve minutes of what is found. A chapter of very interesting history might be written from them and what may be learned about them.

Protect the System from Malaria.

It is possible to do this even in regions of country where miasma is most rife, and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attributable to the fact of its efficacy as a remedy for chills and fever, bilious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the Tropics, it is particularly esteemed for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective 'alkaloid, sulphate of quinine.' Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obtained at home and abroad.

may21 dit wed fri sun&wkymay27

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 20, 1879.

We have no changes to make either in the money, stock or bond market since our last report. There is but little doing in any style of securities on account of no offering.

There has been, for the past six months, a growing confidence manifested in Atlanta city bonds, so much so in fact that it has caused a continuous and steady advance. Her bonds to-day are higher than any other southern city, and her credit stands equal to any other northern city. It is believed by many that she can float a five per cent bond at par. Should this be attempted and prove successful, it will cause a prompt and heavy advance in her personal and outstanding bonds.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 7s	99@100	Atlanta City 7s	100@103
Georgia 7s	100@100	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	100@102	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta 7s	90@100
Georgia sc. 7s	110@112	Savannah City	72@ 75
So. Car. valid 6s	88@ 90	Macon City	55@ 60
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	100@100
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	100@100
Endorsed by Ga. & Cin. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@111
Mort & WPER		Central R. R. 7s	109@111
1st mortgage	101@103	So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
Ga. Water	101@103	M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. Les-	
income bonds	105@108	sees; 10 per cent	
Nouveastern RR.	103@105	A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110
Georgia R. R.	84@ 86	South Wes R. R.	104@106
Central R. R.	73@ 76	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Noon. — Stocks firm. Money 3@4. Exchange — long $1.87½; short $1.89. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Evening.—Money 3@4. Exchange firm at $1.87½@$1.87¾. Governments strong and higher; new fives 104; four and a half per cents 103¾, four per cents 103. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed buoyant.

N. Y. Central	119½	Chicago & N. W.	63¾
Erie	28¾	Preferred	94¼
Lake Shore	74¼	Rock Island	131
Illinois Cent'al	96¾	Western Union	114¾
Pittsburg	95		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold ..... $122,640,117 Currency $48,488,883

LONDON, May 20.—4:00 p. m.—Consols—Money 3 11-16; account 94; Erie 28¾.

PARIS, May 20—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 114f. 45c.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 20, 1879.

Considerable excitement manifests itself among the various classes of cotton men at the rapidly advancing turn taken by the cotton market. This is by no means a small sensation. Cotton is firm and steadily advancing, and if the country contains any cotton at all it will certainly have the effect of bringing it to market.

Market firm; good middling 12¾; middling 12¼; low middling 11¾.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—noon.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 7 13-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; sales to-day 1,500; American 13,400; futures opened 1-16@3-32 higher; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 7 1-32@7¼; May and June delivery do., June and July delivery 7¼@7 9-32; July and August delivery 7 5-16; August and September delivery 7¾; September and October delivery do. 7 11-32@7¾; October and November delivery 7 7-16; November and December delivery 6 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7¾; middling Orleans 7¾; uplands, low middling clause, July and August delivery 7 11-32; August and September delivery 7 13 16.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—3 00 p.m.—Uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 7 9-32; September and October delivery 7 15-32. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm and tending upwards.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—4:00 p.m.—Sales of American 9,500 bales; futures, uplands low middling clause, June and July delivery 7¼; 7 9-32@7 5-16; July and August delivery 7 5-16@7 11-32; August and September delivery 7¾@7 13-32; September and October delivery 7¾, 7 13-32@7 7-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—1:30 p. m.—Cotton futures uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 7 11-32; June and July del very 7¾; July and August delivery 7 7-16; August and September delivery 7 7-16; also 7¾; September and October delivery 7¾; October and November delivery 7¾.

NEW YORK, May 20.—10:10 a. m.—Futures buoyant: June 13.72@13.77; July 13.90@13.95; August 14.02@14.08; September 14. 4@14. 0.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Noon—Cotton irregular; sales 1,312 bales; middling uplands 13¾; middling Orleans 13¾.

NEW YORK, May 20.—12:50 p. m.—Futures weak; sales 120,100: May 13.65@13.69; June 13.69@13.71; July 13.84@13.86; August 13.96@14.00; September 13.73@13.75; October 12.51@12.56; November 11.82@11.87; December 11.75; January 11.75.

NEW YORK, May 20.—1:45 p. m.—Futures steady; sales 170,000 bales; June 13.77@13.84; July 13.94@13.97; August 14.0 @14.10; September 13.76 @13.80; October 12.69@12.71.

NEW YORK, May 20.—2:27 p. m.—Cotton very unsettled; mark quotations up ⅛c; sales for consumption 703; speculation 400.

NEW YORK, May 20.—2:30 p. m.—Cotton—Futures unsettled; May 13.70@13.80; June 13.88@13.90; July 14.02@14.04; August 14.10@14.14; September 13.35@13.95; October 12.71@12.72 November 11.87@11.89; December 11.7c@1.74; sales 99,000.

NEW YORK, May 20.—2:30 p. m.—Cotton—Futures irregular and unsettled, closing barely steady; May 13.83@13.85; June 13.91@ 3.92; July 14.06@14.07; August 14.18; September 13.9 @13.93; October 12.68@12.70; November 11.88@11.90; December 11.71@1173; sales 237,000.

NEW YORK, May 20—Evening.—Cotton unsettled; sales 1,203 bales; middling uplands 13¾; middling Orleans 13¾; exports to Great Britain 8,415; to continent 418; net receipts to-day 458; gross 2,417; futures irregular and unsettled, closing barely steady; sales 257,000.

May	13.73@13.75	September	13.92@13.93
June	13.81@13.82	October	12.66@12.67
July	14.06@14.07	November	11.88@11.90
August	14.18	December	11.71@11.73
		January	11.74@ 1.7

Consolidated net receipts 4,097

GALVESTON, May 20.—Cotton irregular and held higher; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 505 bales; gross —; sales 275; stock 10,269; exports coastwise 506.

NORFOLK, May 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¾; net receipts 393 bales; gross —; stock 5,803; sales 25; exports coastwise 104.

BALTIMORE, May 20—Cotton strong; middlings 13½; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales 325 bales; stock 2,606; exports coastwise 20.

BOSTON, May 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¾; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 13; net receipts 385 bales; gross 5,687; sales none; stock 5,710; exports to Great Britain 634.

WILMINGTON, May 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 10 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 620.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 13¾; low middlings 13¼; good ordinary 13; net receipts none; gross none; sales 1,413 bales; to spinners 813; stock 6,429.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—Cotton very firm but nothing doing; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12¼; net receipts 569 bales; gross —; sales 60; stock 4,447; exports to Great Britain 4,442.

NEW ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton irregular; asking higher; middling 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 601 bales; gross 1,203; sales 1,000; stock 65,908; exports to Great Britain 6,339.

MOBILE, May 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 133 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 6,769; exports to Great Britain 359.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Cotton nominal; middlings 13; net receipts 143 bales; gross 160; sales 800; stock 21,565.

AUGUSTA, May 20.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12; net receipts 10 bales; sales —; shipments 157.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—Cotton strong; quotations unsettled, middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 40 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 7,279; exports coastwise 397.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—Are in better demand to-day, and prices have advanced. Sales were unusually large yesterday, consequently the stock is much reduced. They are offered at 9c.

BUTTER—There is still no change in the butter market. A good article finds an easy market while a poor grade is a slow sale. The supply is good. Tennessee choice 13@20; medium in light demand at 14@16c; common dull at 10@12½c; choice dairy 18@20.

POULTRY—Items are in demand and quoted at 27@28; spring chickens are still scarce and in active demand. Heavier shipments are looked for in a few days.

BEESWAX—21.

FEATHERS—choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate.

DRIED FRUIT—Is scarce, and but little being offered, but choice fruit could find buyers here at fair figures.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—The receipts in this market is very small; choice wheat sells without hesitation at $1.20; prime is also in good request at $1.10@$1.20.

WHEAT BRAN—Will command a ready sale at $1.10.

OATS—The supply of oats to-day is limited, yet the demand is good and prices have advanced a little. We might say they are firm at 50.

RYE—There are but few calls for rye at present. The demand is rather dull. The market stands at 85@90c.

HAY—The supply is small, but receipts are daily coming in. Prices same as yesterday: choice Timothy $1.10; clover mixed $1.00; prime 94c; clover 90@9.c

CORN—The western market continues unsettled, and white corn has advanced about 1c. It has caused no change in our local market. Our merchants, however, are equal to the emergency, and are investing rather largely in corn and meal. We are informed that on yesterday one of our brokers alone sold not less than twelve carloads of corn and meal. This indicates business; it may be, however, that they have taken into consideration the proposed advance in the rates of freights as reported. This, if carried into effect, will doubtless encourage an advance in our local market.

MEAL—In fair demand at 70c.

GRITS—Choice pearl grits $4.00

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$5.00@$5 00; dull.

PEAS—Stock scarce and in good demand at 85@90c, and $1.00 is asked for small shipments

POTATOES—Irish, old crop, good demand for good sound stock at $2.75@$3.00; new potates are in very good demand, but the market is on the decline, and they are selling to-day at $4.00; sweet potatoes $1.00 per bushel.

ONIONS—None in market.

CABBAGE—The market is somewhat firmer and prices are better; Mobile, sound firm heads are quoted at $1.50@$1.50 per crate.

MOLASSES—Black strap 25@24 in barrels; 21@22 in hhds; Cuba 30@33.

SYRUP—Is in demand for medium qualities: Florida, none on market; sorghum 20@30c; slow sales; New Orleans—choice 55; do. prime 50; do. good 45@50; do. reboiled 40@50; do. refined L. S. drip 50@55; do. diamond 55@60.

COFFEE—Rio 12½@16¾; old Government Java 25@27.

SUGAR—Standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8¼; yellow 7½@8¾; New Orleans 7½@9¼; demand fair.

FLOUR—Market is still firm and unchanged; stock of Tennessee flour light, and good family and extra family in good demand; superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.25@$6.75.

BACON—There is no fluctuation in the city, and prices are quite firm; clear sides 6¼; shoulders sell readily at 5; bright small sides are also in good demand; hams, if sound, 7¾ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9¾@10; sugar-cured shoulders 6; breakfast bacon 8¾; sugar-cured jowls 5.

BULK MEATS—The market is firm; western quotations indicate a somewhat decline; no changes here; clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 5¾.

LARD—Tierces, kettle rendered, cans 8¾@8¾; prime in good demand at 7½@8; dark dull at 6@7; tierce lard about ¼c less than cans.

CREAM CHEESE—10.

MACKEREL—No. 1, medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50@$4.00.

SOAP—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes.

CANDLES—Sperm 32; 12-lb per lb.

MATCHES—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50.

RICE—In good demand at the following prices: Fair 7c; good 7¾c; prime 8c.

CRACKERS—Market quiet. Fresh goods are selling, but demand at present rather light; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½.

ROASTED COFFEES—Are in good demand for good qualities, but prices continue unchanged; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½.

TEA—The demand for teas is very fair, but sales are not so heavy now as they have been; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@85.

SPICES—There is no change in the spice market; the demand is moderate and sales fair; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; Jamaica ginger 25; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.00@1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05; fair demand.

LIME—The lime market is without any change. The demand is good, and the market is very well supplied. Car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $3.75; less than car-load $5.00 plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2 75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl. marble dust in lots $5.00@$8.00 ₩ bbl.

PLASTERING HAIR—The market for plastering hair is fair and good; clean hair is in demand; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laid, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole G. D. 18@21c; good offered. Call for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, half size, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, prepaid. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

AGENTS WANTED
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, B IN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.
202 aug17 d&wly am col nex read mat

Furnished House Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTS TO rent for the summer months a comfortable House furnished. They are careful and responsible parties with no children.

330 may18 d3t G. W. ADAIR.

Tobacco.

There is a good stock in the city at present. Prices assume an unchanged appearance. The stock of old tobacco is rather heavy. Orders are coming in rapidly, and it is with some difficulty that the proper brands can be supplied. Unreliable common grades 20@35c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12 inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c: Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 90c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; shell road 52c; fine cut in palls 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@55c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—There is a stand-still in the fruit market, and no changes are noticed to-day; Lemons, choice sound stock in fair demand at $4.50. Apples—If strictly sound will bring $5.00@$5.50. Oranges—Choice sound stock in good demand at $2.50@$4.00 ₩ 100. Bananas, $1.00@$2.25 ₩ bunch can be realized; very small bunches less than $1.00; good stock; in fair request. Cocoanuts $4.00 ₩ 100. Raisins $2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.5 ½ box 6@65c. Currants 7½@8. Pineapples $2.00@$3.00 ₩ dozen. Citron 20@25c. Figs 12@16c. Almonds 20@22. Pecans 7½@10c. Brazils 7½@8. Filberts 12½@15c. Walnuts 12@13c. Peanuts, Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ₩ bushel.

Dry Goods.

Business was rather dull yesterday; prices are firm; no changes.

Prints	5,	5½@ 6
Fine brown shirting		3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard		5
⅞ " "		6
1-4 " sheeting "		7
⅞ " drills "		7½
¾ bleached		4 @ 4½
⅞ "		7 @ 8½
1-4 "		8 @11
6-oz. white osnaburgs		7½@ 8
8-oz. " "		8½@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes		8¼@ 9
Cambics		5½@ 6
Ticks, mattress		5½@ 9½
" Feather		12½@18
Yarns		85@90c

Hardware.

The hardware trade of Atlanta is one of its most important features, and the amount of business done here has assumed very large proportions. It is impossible for us to give a minute detail of the many large transactions that daily occur, yet we are prepared to say that no southern city can surpass Atlanta as a hardware market in prices or stock. To-day no changes have occurred. The sale of agricultural implements continues unabated. With this exception the general market is moderately active.

Axes $6.50@$9.00. Anvils 10@12½ ₩ lb. Bellows $9.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B., 12½c ₩ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½c ₩ lb. Horse shoes $4.50; nails $5.50. Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $5.75. Rope 9@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Plow steel 15c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 100, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $8.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65. Grain cradles $28.00@$36.00 per dozen, owing to number of fingers.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

The drug trade is moderately active, and, with the exception of some few articles, the market is quiet. We notice only a few changes.

Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80@85; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 52@60; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70@$1.40; blue mass 60@65c; morphine $4.40; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 60@75, ow ng to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$1.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 6@6½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $4.25@$4.50 case of 4 dozen; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@65; shellac 35@45.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

There is seldom a change in the liquor market. Prices fluctuate but little. A small increase or decline in a western market has but little effect on our local trade. There is a steady sale of a certain class of goods which, as to amount of sales, continues unchanged the year round. Our table is full and explicit, and the prices quoted are reliable.

Corn whiskey, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium dium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.00; St. Croix $1.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whiskey, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and Georgia brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$3.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

Good vegetables at this season sell readily, and are in good demand. Judging from the plentiful supply of home-raised vegetables of nearly all early varieties we feel confident that our market men and gardeners appreciate the importance of close attention to business. They are certainly reaping the benefits desired from the advantages of a firm and active market for fresh early vegetables. Our prices remain unchanged.

Potatoes—Sweet, 20@45c. per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 15c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen; strawberries 15c per quart.

POULTRY, ETC—Spring chickens 20, 25 and 30c; eggs 10c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Flour dull and strongly in buyers favor; southern flour dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.60; good to choice, do. $5.65@$5.75. Wheat, ungraded winter red $1.15@$1.16; No. 2 $1.16@$1 17. Corn ½@½c better; ungraded 44@45. Oats heavy; No. 3 nominal at 33. Coffee firm and fairly active; Rio 11½@14¾. Sugar unchanged; moderate business; refined in fair demand and firm. Molasses steady; demand firm. Rice in fair demand and firm. Rosin quiet and firm at $1.30@$1.35. Turpentine dull at 28@28¾. Pork, very moderate trade; new mess, spot $10.25; $10.00 July; old $9.00@$10.25. Middles steady; long clear quoted at 5; short clear 5.10. Lard dull; prime steam 6.35@6.40. Whisky nominal at $1.04½@$1.05½. Freights firm.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Flour quiet; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.00@$4.25; A No. 1 $4 75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat firm; red and amber inferior to choice $1.00@$1.05. Corn in fair demand and firm; white 41@44; mixed 39. Oats quiet; white 33; mixed 31. Pork steady and firm at $10.25. Lard steady; choice leaf, in tierces 7½; do keg 8½. Bacon firm; shoulders 4¾; clear rib 5¾; clear sides 5½. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5¾; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5¾. Sugar-cured hams firm at 8¾@9¾.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour firm; family $5.00@$5.75. Wheat is in good demand and a shade higher; red $1.03@$1.10. Corn unsettled but generally higher—36@40. Oats in good demand and a shade higher at 35@36. Pork dull and nominal at $10.00. Lard dull; current make 6. Bulk meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 3½; short ribs 4.60 cash; 4.75 buyers July; short clear 4.80. Bacon easier; shoulders 4¼; short ribs 5¾@6¾; short clear 6¾@6¾. Whisky in good demand at full prices. Butter in fair demand but lower; fancy creamery 17@18; choice western reserve 12½@14; choice central Ohio 12. Sugar firmer; hards 8¾@9¾; A white 8¼@8¾; New Orleans 6@7. Hogs inactive and lower.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Chicago spring 99@99¼ cash; $1.00 June; 98¼ July; No. 3 do. 85@86; corn fairly active and a shade higher; 35@35½ cash; 35⅝@35¾ June; 36¾ July 37⅝ August. Oats 27¾ cash; 27¼ June. Pork $9.55 cash and bid June; $9.65@$9.67½ July; $9.75 August. Lard active and a shade lower; 6.07½@6.10 cash and June; 6.15@6.17½ July; 6.22½@6.25 August. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 4.65; short ribs 4.70; short clear 4 80. Whisky unsettled and lower; sales steady at $1.03; later at $1.02. Closing buyers $1.01. At the close wheat was higher: $1.00@$1.00¾ asked June; 98⅞ asked July. Corn firmer; 34¾ bid June; 36¾ bid July. Oats 27¾ June; 28 July. Pork unchanged. Lard 6.07½ June; 6.12½@6.15 July.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Flour in stronger demand and active; double extra fall $4.60@$4.70; treble ext a do. $4.80@$4.90; family $5.15@$5.30; choice to fancy $5.40@$5.90. Wheat strong; No. 2 red fall $1.11¾@$1.12 cash; $1.10¾@1.10⅝ June; $1.03¾@$1.04 July; No. 3 do. $1.08⅝; No. 2 spring 93. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 31¾ cash; 34⅝@34⅝ June; 35¾@35⅝ July. Oats strong but slow; No. 2 29½@30. Whisky steady at $1.05. Pork quiet; lobbing at $10.00. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats inactive and lower; clear ribs 4.60@4.65. Bacon dull; clear ribs 5.15@5.20; clear sides 5.45@5.60.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour dull and unchanged; Howard Street and superfine $3.15@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.85; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.60; extra $4.00@$4.75. Wheat, southern firm; western firm and higher; southern red $1.12@$1.13; amber $1.15@$1.16; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.16½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.13½; May $1.13½@$1.13⅝; June $1.13¾; July $1.13⅝; August and September $1.08¼. Corn, southern firm; western firm; southern white 49; yellow 45. Oats dull; southern 35@37; western white 33½@35; mixed 32@33; Pennsylvania 34@35. Rye dull; good to prime 58@61. Hay steady; prime Pennsylvania and Maryland $12.00@13.00. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $9.90 old; $10.50@$10.75 new. Bulk Meats, loose, shoulders 4; clear ribs 5; packed, shoulders 4½; clear ribs 5½. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 6; hams 9½@11. Lard, refined in tierces 7. Butter firm; western dairy, packed 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½.

ROASTED COFFEES—Are in good demand for good qualities, but prices continue unchanged; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20; choice and fair 17@18½.

TEA—The demand for teas is very fair, but sales are not so heavy now as they have been; Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 36@75; English breakfast 30@85.

SPICES—There is no change in the spice market; the demand is moderate and sales fair; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50; Jamaica ginger 25; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.00@1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 35@45; fine 20@30.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05; fair demand.

LIME—The lime market is without any change. The demand is good, and the market is very well supplied. Car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots, $3.75; less than car-load $5.00 plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2 75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl. marble dust in lots $5.00@$8.00 ₩ bbl.

PLASTERING HAIR—The market for plastering hair is fair and good; clean hair is in demand; Georgia 20@25 ₩ bu.; western 25@30; laid, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole G. D. 18@21c; good offered. Call for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, half size, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, prepaid. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

AGENTS WANTED
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, B IN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.
202 aug17 d&wly am col nex read mat

Furnished House Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTS TO rent for the summer months a comfortable House furnished. They are careful and responsible parties with no children.

330 may18 d3t G. W. ADAIR.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy —AND— BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION

DYSPEPSIA

and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. The Remedy is not a secret medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. Case from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*

For GENERAL, LOCAL AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

AGENTS WANTED
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, half size, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, prepaid. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, B IN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.
202 aug17 d&wly am col nex read mat

H. CRANSTON & CO.,

Brokers & Commission Merchants,

41 ALABAMA STREET.

AGENTS FOR THE GEO. FOX STARCH Manufacturing Co., the Miama Oil and Soap Manufacturing Co. Chicago Quotations, Spot and Futures, of Meat and Grain received every hour. Futures a Specialty. "Confidential."

255 may11 dlm

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in North ern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph

346 dec12 4d J. B. CAMPBELL, Manager

MEAT AND CORN.

J. W. FEARS'S

OFFICE

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Meat and Corn,

—WHERE—

PURCHASES

CAN BE MADE UPON

BETTER TERMS

THAN AT ANY

Office South of Kansas City!

36 cars Meat and Corn

SOLD BY

FEARS

To Atlanta Jobbers,

LAST THREE DAYS.

500.000 LBS. CLEAR RIB BULK SIDES,
35.000 BUSHELS WHITE CORN
5.000 BUSHELS MIXED CORN,

ON TRACK AND TO ARRIVE

Will sell for delivery any day for

15 DAYS!

FREIGHTS—as Burr & Co., St. Louis, Telegraphs to-day—WILL ADVANCE, 22d. No more cutting.

I will Compete with

—ANY—

House West or South.

Ascertain the bottom prices, and then consult me before buying.

J. W. FEARS.

000

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7½d; in New York at 12¾c; in Atlanta at 12½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling or stationary, followed by rising barometer, generally higher temperature, increasing winds, mostly from south to west, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, May 20, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rain fall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.79	77.	49.	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.84	75	72	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Cuthbert	29.75	82	79	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.87	78	86	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.87	78	82	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.98	79	66	N. W.	Fresh	.04	Clear.
Mobile	29.88	78	80	S.	Fresh	.†	Fair.
Montgom'ry	29.90	74	68	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	29.86	81	70	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.89	77	77	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.86	69	65	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
11:31	29.83	82	35	N W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
2 p. m	29.78	87	36	N W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:56	29.75	85	32	N. W.	Gent	.00	Fair.
9 p. m	29.78	79	46	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29.79	77	49	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.802 | Maximum ther..... .85
Mean daily ther..... 77.05 | Minimum ther..... .62
Mean daily humid. 49.60 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine.
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine.
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine.
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain of salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep6,1878-d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Ridge's Food for Infants—Woolrich & Co.
Mott's Pills—Daniel & Marsh.
Excursion to Toccoa—24 Baptist church.
Meat and Corn—J. W. Fears.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 21 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Picnics are fading.

—New books at the library.

—Peachtree street continues to improve.

—Tandem driving don't take in Atlanta.

—The refunding certificates go as fast as the Garrard bonds.

—The legislature will be with us in six weeks and will stay with us two months.

—The custom house slowly but surely approaches completion.

—The telephones are creating a sensation in Atlanta. Nearly everybody has one.

—There is to be a stylish wedding at St. Philip's next Wednesday.

—The library election was lively but quiet.

—The Iceville picnickers went out in a sort of procession.

—Ten-dollar suits are springing all about the streets.

—The temperance lyceum takes. It is in the Pittman building, on Wall street.

—"Ours," a charming play, will be presented at Concordia hall to-night.

—Glass ball shooting requires as much practice as billiards, and isn't any more fun.

—Ponce de Leon scoops in two or three hundred visitors every afternoon.

—Atlanta has some style about her new buildings.

—The southern underwriters meet to-day at the Kimball house.

—School girls count the days until the time when they can wear long dresses.

—Atlanta will certainly jubilate on the 4th of July.

—The Jones case attracted many strangers to the court-house yesterday.

—Stylish hats are trimmed out of all shape. They look like they had enjoyed a scuffle with a tornado.

—Trinity Sunday-school will picnic at Toccoa falls next Saturday for one dollar each.

—The Clio literary club meets to-night at the residence of Mr. C. C. Witt, Haynes street.

—The only excursion from Atlanta to Toccoa on May 31st, is that gotten up under the auspices of Trinity church.

—St. Paul and Sixth Methodist Sunday-schools picnic to Stone Mountain on Saturday, May 24th.

—Henry Ward Beecher promises to come to Atlanta next winter. Until we see him we shall not believe him innocent—of deceiving us.

—The Temperance Lyceum is visited daily by from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons. It is growing in popularity.

—Mr. G. W. Kates has been invited to deliver a lecture to the people of Covington, on education. Mr. Kates understands the subject, and will make it interesting.

—Hon. "Bunk" McConnell, of Clayton county, was in the city Monday and reports a fine crop prospect. He said he thought every cotton seed in the county had come up five times. The stand of cotton is unprecedentedly fine.

—In another column will be found a notice of an excursion to Toccoa falls, under the auspices of the ladies of the Second Baptist church. In view of the fact that these ladies never make a failure in any of their undertakings, and everybody will have an opportunity seldom enjoyed to see Toccoa falls for $1.00, we predict for them a large crowd and a pleasant day.

WAS SHE MARRIED.

A Curious Case of Matrimony.

There has just developed in Atlanta a curious case of misplaced confidence which was carried to an extent quite unfortunate for one of the parties concerned. Last Sunday night one week ago Katie Scott, a colored girl living with her parents on Peachtree street, was married to Green Westmoreland, a likely negro, who had been paying her devoted attentions. We say she was married, for this was the story she told when she and her lover returned home after going to church. The parents knew that she had long loved Green, and that the marriage was perfectly regular. The groom took his bride home with him, and all went smooth enough for a week. Monday, however, the father was informed by the daughter that she and Green had never been married. She said she had just been informed of this sad fact by her pretended husband, and he had proposed to send her back home. The father went at once to the ordinary's office and found that no license had ever been issued to the parties. The marriage was plainly a fraud. The father was, of course, much troubled over the affair. He acted nobly however and prepared at once to take his deceived daughter back to his home and his love. The gay deceiver probably carried out his plans and is now contemplating a future conquest.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MAY 20, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice: Hons. Logan E. Bleckley and James Jackson, Judges. Reported by Jackson & Lumpkin, Supreme Court Reporters.

Muller et al. vs. Rhuman. Equity, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendants to obtain the possession of certain real estate in the city of Atlanta therein described, upon the allegations contained in said bill. On the trial of the case, the jury under the evidence and charge of the court, found a verdict for the complainant. The defendants made a motion for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled and the defendants excepted. The complainant claims title to the premises in dispute under a deed executed by Peter Huge on the 10th of February, 1871, by which the said Peter conveyed the said premises to Catharine Oelrich during her natural life and at her death to such child or children as she may have by her present husband, Peter Oelrich, and if she should die, leaving no child or children by her present husband surviving her, then title to vest in her said husband, Peter Oelrich, and if the said Peter Oelrich should die before his said wife, and the said Catharine should die leaving no child, or children surviving her, then the title to vest in the next of kin of said Peter Oelrich.

The complainant claims the premises sued for as the next of kin of Peter Oelrich, the said Peter having died on the 24th of January, 1876, without child or children, leaving his wife, Catharine, surviving him, who on the 24th of March, 1877, also died, leaving no child or children. There was no error in ruling out the record offered in evidence of what purported to be a former decree between the parties therein, inasmuch as there was no process of subpœna to the bill, nor any legal service thereof, and on account of other irregularities, which it is unnecessary to mention. There was no error in ruling out the evidence of Brutenbucker in view of the facts disclosed in the record as to the alleged mistake in the deed of Peter Huge. It is true that the parties claiming under the conveyance of the property from Peter Huge were both living, but the administrator of Peter Huge was not a party to the defendant's cross bill, and no decree reforming the deed on account of the alleged mistake therein could have been made, without making his administrator a party, and if he had been made a party as he ought to have been, then Brutenbucker would have been an incompetent witness under the statute, Peter Huge being dead. There was no error in ruling out the parol evidence of Woolf, Bass, and others as to the terms of the deed, or as to the declarations of Peter Huge made after the execution and delivery of the deed, that there was a mistake in it. There was no error in admitting the evidence of Rhuman and Finger as to the sayings of Oelrich and wife when they were in possession of the property, that it would go to the plaintiff after the death of Mrs. Oelrich. The evidence of George Rhuman as to the death of Rebecca Hanson the other sister of Peter Oelrich was admitted without objection, and the effect of that evidence was a question for the jury, who by their verdict must have believed it, as they found that the complainant was entitled to the whole of the property sued for. The charge of the court that the jury must believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the alleged mistake in the deed was committed, is to be understood as applicable to the admission of parol evidence to show a mistake in a written contract, and to that extent it was not error. In view of the facts as disclosed by the evidence in the record, there was no error in overruling the defendants' motion for a new trial. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

M. A. Pell; Gartrell & Wright; N. J. Hammond, for plaintiffs in error.

T. P. Westmoreland; Collier & Collier, for defendant.

Alford vs. The State. Murder, from Fulton. WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of murder, and on his trial therefor was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. The only ground of error insisted on here was that the verdict was contrary to law, in this, that the evidence showed that the defendant was not guilty of the offense of murder, but of the offense of voluntary manslaughter only. There is no error complained of in the charge of the court as to the law applicable to the facts of the case, and the jury, in criminal cases are made judges of the law, as well as of the facts. After a careful examination of the evidence in the record, we cannot say that there is not sufficient evidence to support the verdict under the law, and as it is our duty to administer the law as we find it, and having no power to commute the penalty prescribed by law for the offense, we feel constrained to affirm the judgment of the court below, and leave the question of commutation of the punishment of the defendant to that department of the government which has the power to do so under the constitution and can properly exercise it if it shall think proper.

In view of the facts as disclosed in the record, let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

John D. Cunningham; Gartrell & Wright, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, solicitor-general; Howard Van Epps, for the state.

Jackson, J., having been of counsel, did not preside in the following case:

Stewart et al. vs. Ross et al., administrators. Injunction, from Lee.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainants against the defendants with a prayer for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver, on the allegations contained therein. The chancellor, after considering the allegations in complainants' bill, the defendants' answer thereto, and the affidavit filed by the defendants, granted the injunction and appointed a receiver, as prayed for. Whereupon the defendants excepted. In view of the facts disclosed in the record, there was no abuse of discretion on the part of the chancellor in granting the injunction and appointing a receiver. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Jno. R. Worrill, for plaintiffs in error.

Hawkins & Hawkins; Lanier & Anderson, for defendants.

Goldsmith vs. The State. Burglary, from DeKalb.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Under the facts in evidence, it was error to charge the jury that "if a person secretly enter the dwelling of another in such manner as amounts to fraud, and conceals himself there, and afterwards commits larceny and breaks out, and is detected, that fraud with the accompanying facts, would be a sufficient breaking and entering in the meaning of the law."

2. On the subject of alibi the charge was correct in substance.

Judgment reversed.

Candler & Thompson, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, solicitor-general, for the state.

Mitchell vs. Toole. Injunction, from Sumter.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. A judgment for damages against the claimant and his surety on the damage bond, is conclusive upon both, unless procured by fraud, or unless the proceedings constituting the claim-case are, upon their face, fatally defective.

2. While it is a requisition of the statute that the execution must follow the judgment, yet a variance in respect to interest and costs will not render the execution void. It is amendable, and a levy and sale under it without amendment, would not be a nullity.

Judgment affirmed.

John R. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

Hawkins & Hawkins; Allen Fort, for defendant.

Fred Smith vs. The State. Burglary at night, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

Where the defendant was found in possession of goods recently stolen from a tailor's shop, and made contradictory statements of the manner by which he got them, and was also in possession of a key freshly filed down so as to fit the door of the shop exactly, and where the goods stolen were in the shop at dark when the tailor locked the door, and where the tailor returned about sunrise the next morning and the goods were gone, and no window or other mode of access to the shop was opened or broken into, so that the thief must have entered at the door. Held, that the evidence is sufficient to support a verdict for burglary in the night time, and that such verdict is not contrary to law.

Judgment affirmed.

Gartrell & Wright, for plaintiff in error.

B. H. Hill, solicitor-general; Howard Van Epps, for the state.

J. J. Morgan vs. M. F. Marshall et al. Ejectment, from DeKalb.

JACKSON, J.

1. In an action for ejectment, an equitable plea by some of the defendants (the widow and children of the deceased person) to the effect that trust funds of their's were invested by the administrator in improving the premises in dispute, which premises belonged to him individually, and that he put them in possession under an agreement to hold free of rent, and that pending such possession he conveyed to the plaintiff, who took with notice of their rights, and praying for a sale, and that the proceeds be first applied to the payment of their debt, is not demurrable.

2. The infancy of some of the beneficiaries is no obstacle to thus pursuing the trust fund.

3. On the trial of the issue made by said plea it was competent to prove by parol the fact that the proceeds of the sale of the estate of the first husband and father was invested in said house and lot by his administrator, without producing letters of administration or record evidence of a legal sale thereof—the controling and important questions being, not whether the trust fund got into this property in dispute legally and regularly, but only whether a trust fund of these defendants got there at all, and knowledge thereof in the plaintiff.

4. To show such knowledge in the plaintiff when he took the deed from the trustee, it was competent to prove by the trustee that it was then agreed between the plaintiff and himself that plaintiff was to hold the deed subject to and encumbered with the payment of the amount of the trust fund expended in the erection of said house.

5. Whilst the entire charge of the court in respect to specific performance was hardly applicable to the case made by the pleadings and evidence, yet the main and important issues in regard to the use of the trust fund in the erection of the house, and the right of the defendants to trace it therein and knowledge, actual and constructive thereof in the plaintiff were submitted to the jury substantially in the charge, their verdict thereon is fully sustained by the evidence and the law, and the decree under the finding should therefore stand.

Judgment affirmed.

Collier & Collier; L. J. Winn, for plaintiff in error.

Candler & Thomson, for defendants.

UNDERWRITERS IN ATLANTA.

A Meeting of Them to be Held To-day.

At 12 o'clock to-day the underwriters' convention for the southern states will assemble in the breakfast room of the Kimball house. The annual address will be delivered by Mr. J. R. Polak, who is well known in Atlanta. The convention will be composed of all the insurance presidents, adjusters, general and special agents, south of Mason's and Dixon's line. The session will continue two or three days, presenting business of importance to insurance companies all over the south. There will probably be fifty or sixty delegates present. Quite a number arrived yesterday and last night. Many will come on the morning trains to-day.

Georgia Board of Health.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The reason why this board has not and should not be fostered by our state legislature, under all the circumstances connected with that institution, are apparent to all who will take the trouble to think for themselves on the subject. One great purpose of the board at its organization, was to procure a record of vital statistics, and to this object their efforts were first mainly directed. Every one at all acquainted with the result, knows that in this they signally failed. The failure was not due to a want of ability, promptness, energy and fidelity on the part of the board but to the inefficiency of the law under which they organized and acted. Sanitation, a still more important object, was not more successful, as will be hereinafter shown, than was the registration of births, deaths, diseases, etc.

To whose want of practical judgment and foresight this lameness of the statute under which they operated, is attributable, the writer is not informed, but that it exists every member of the board will doubtless bear testimony. That the appropriation was withheld by the legislature certainly does not strike them with wonder or regret; for honorable gentlemen could not desire the expenditure of money for an object unattainable.

For the two objects to be accomplished by state boards money is necessary outside of the salaries of officers connected with them, and there is no use of making appropriations to run the machine without the means also to carry out the objects. Local sanitation and vital statistics both require contingent expenses according to the varied demands for these purposes, and a well matured plan for their certain accomplishment must be presented before state appropriations need be expected.

No great enterprise can be successfully prosecuted without taking the proper initiatory steps. Fundamental principles must be well laid and acted on, in order to the success of practical operations.

Without stopping just now to express an opinion as to the importance and benefit of vital statistics, we must insist upon the adoption of a plan that will insure accuracy if a record on this subject is attempted. Exactly what that plan shall be is somewhat difficult to determine. Certain it is, however, that our state board of health attempted practical operations without the foundation necessary to success. Statistics, to be worth anything at all, must be perfect. If the reports fall short of the true count by only two cases in every county the report is worthless, and the money and labor expended in procuring them are thrown away. The question as it presents itself to the state legislature is not whether that body will aid in procuring vital statistics, but whether appropriations will be continued to support a system which has proved an utter failure. Then first let assurances be given that a plan has been matured by which the object will certainly be attained.

In regard to sanitation something like the same uncertainty exists. The board attempted thorough investigation into the origin and spread of yellow fever without decided practical results, and until something like certainty is arrived at, it cannot be reasonably expected that the legislature will appropriate to this object large sums of the people's money. As in the case of vital statistics we should not set down the state authorities as refusing to protect the people against epidemic of undemic disease, because they do not think proper to support measures founded on uncertain theory. If it be decided that yellow fever originates in Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Darien and Bainbridge, and that drainage, levees, etc., are necessary to protect the people from the pestilence, the question would then arise whether aid from the state be necessary for the purpose. Again, if by thorough investigation it should be proved that the disease exists only by importation, then it is necessary to determine how far the state should go, in conjunction with local authorities and the general government, to prevent its introduction. Until such proof is afforded, however, it would seem very unreasonable to expect state appropriations to sustain a board, the weight of whose influence goes toward the establishment of a quarantine, affording no sanitary benefit, but which will most certainly destroy the marine commerce of our southern coast. The state board made the investigation and virtually acknowledged a failure to find proof of importation, after bending all their efforts in that direction. Like the commission sent to New Orleans in 1878, they failed "to trace the connection" between local and imported cases of fever. The writer is decidedly of opinion that facts were abundant, going to prove local cause of fever at Savannah in 1876. Upon facts, opinions should be formed and practical operations founded. Theories based on untraceable connection, etc., are not sufficient to authorize expensive and in some respects injurious sanitary measures. In this view of the subject it is not strange that the legislature does not support a board of health in Georgia.

Now, in order to insure the necessary support, physicians, laying aside their prejudicies and preconceived theories, must seek facts going to show the true cause of disease in the state, and a ree, by earnest investigation, upon a plan by which useful sanitation and statistics of diseases may be insured. This being done, the good sense of legislators, and the people of Georgia generally, will certainly sanction the necessary pecuniary support, and not otherwise.

J. G. WESTMORELAND.

The Fifth Artillery.

Long before the Fifth artillery arrived in Atlanta it was well known here. In Charleston the officers were highly esteemed and their departure was the subject of general regret. Since they came to Atlanta they have made many friends who trust that they will long remain in Atlanta. They find McPherson barracks very pleasant quarters. The band has already become very popular in Atlanta and is frequently called into requisition.

The Columbus Excursion.

This afternoon at quarter past two o'clock, just after the regular passenger train, an excursion will arrive from Columbus, bringing a large number of the people of that city. They will remain in Atlanta until Friday. Atlanta is so largely made up of Columbus people, that our visitors will feel perfectly at home. They will find here a hearty welcome. A hop in their honor will be given to-morrow night.

THE LIBRARY ELECTION.

The Lucky Men in the Race.

The annual election of officers of the Young Men's library association occurred yesterday. The polls were opened at three o'clock in the afternoon and closed at nine o'clock at night. The election was the least exciting the association has ever had, and the lightest vote polled for years was put in.

The members generally did not take as much interest as usual in the election. The reasons of this was the fact that there was no opposition for the offices except for director's places, where there were five candidates for four places. Only one man stood in danger of defeat, and as the nominees were all good men the members felt that any event of the election would be satisfactory. The total number of votes polled was 193. The following was the result:

President—Julius Brown 193.
Vice-President—Louis Gholstin 189.
Treasurer—L. C Jones 193.
Secretary—W. H. Nutting 192.
Directors—H. K. McCay 142, Hoke Smith 160, John Milledge 141, Patrick Calhoun 141, Osgood A. Saunders 138.

The first four named are elected. It is due to Mr. Saunders to say that he was out of the city and took no active part in the election. His friends pushed his claims, and his defeat is quite honorable. The election puts in eight new officers, all of whom are good men.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, and the Woman's Missionary Society of the North Georgia Conference.

On next Saturday night at the First Methodist church, in this city, will be held the annual meeting of the above named societies. There will be present thirty delegates representing thirty different societies. One of the important points of this meeting will be the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the reception of reports. The names of all the delegates who are coming, or who expect to come, should at once be reported to Mrs. J. C. Courtney, who is chairman of the committee of arrangements, so that they may be properly taken care of. A committee of ladies will attend the coming of the trains to meet the delegates.

On Sunday night the anniversary meeting will be held at the church, and a most interesting meeting it will be. The church will be properly decorated. We shall have a full programme of the proceedings to-morrow or next day, and will report the names of the delegates who are coming.

This notice is intended mainly to notify the delegates that are coming that they must report their names at once.

Everett's Hotel and Grand Dining-Room.

Noah's Sunday Times.

They say "those who go down to the sea in ships," etc., but those who go down Vesey street, between Washington and West, cannot fail to notice the magnificent and spacious dining-rooms of this hotel. The main or gentlemen's dining-room extends through the entire block, from Vesey to Barclay, where the principal entrance is located. This room is large and capable of seating comfortably five or six hundred people. The ventilation is on the most improved methods, by Hayes's patent ventilators. Off the large room is a private room, specially suited for families and ladies who may be unaccompanied by gentlemen. This room is fitted up in the most superb style, and nothing is left undone for the comfort of the patrons of this hotel. The attendants are all uniformed, and each waiter has a letter on the collar of his coat. In case of any incivility or neglect the notice of the proprietor, or the energetic superintendent, Mr. Scott, may be brought to bear upon the matter. These dining rooms are all newly furnished, and all modern improvements in the art of building that can be done has been applied in this case. The cooking is away entirely from the dining rooms, and no smell from the kitchen can prevent parties from enjoying a good meal. The hotel proper contains some 200 rooms, beautifully furnished and heated throughout; also suites of rooms for families who may wish for a little more privacy. A large and commodious ladies' reception room with a grand piano, also gentlemen's smoking room, plenty of bath rooms, electric bells are all over the house, and one great feature is that every precaution is taken against fire throughout the building. To parties who may live in Jersey, this hotel and restaurant offers great facilities, returning from theatres or other places of amusements can drop in here and enjoy a good supper previous to crossing the North river. The meats, vegetables, milk, butter, etc., are supplied daily from Mr. Everett's own farm, Valley View, Brewsters, Putnam county, that being sufficient evidence that all such delicacies are fresh. Everett's hotel offers all the comforts of a home at the most reasonable prices to suit the times. The proprietor, Mr. Samuel H. Everett, is a gentleman of great experience as a hotel proprietor and makes general supervision of all the departments of his hotel. The managing officer of the concern is Mr. Scott, who is also a nephew of the proprietors.

United States Circuit Court.

JUDGE W. B. WOOD PRESIDING.

The United States circuit court met at the usual hour yesterday, Judge Wood in the chair. The following business was transacted:

Thomas Garner; removing illicit distilled spirits. Continued.

Albert White; illicit distilling. Nolle prossed as to the first and third counts; plea of guilty as to second count. Sentence suspended.

Anderson Shipman; illicit distilling. Bond forfeited.

Upson Powell; working in distillery. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

Robert Cox; retailing illicit spirits. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

W. Wallace; alias Alley Wallace, working in distillery. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

Columbus Atkinson; working in a distillery. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

Julius Gentry; illicit retailing. Verdict not guilty.

Julius W. Driver; illicit distilling. Plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

Case of Octavia E Garlington; vs. Madora V. Waddell in equity, was called. Defendant's plea was overruled and leave granted complainants to amend bill.

The following cases are set for to-day. United States vs. W. T. Bell, J. M. Harris, Pope Barrow; debt on postmasters bond.

United States vs. A. Littlefield, G. W. Littlefield and M. Y. Sexton; debt on distiller's bond.

Thomas M. Daniels vs. Singer manufacturing company.

United States vs. F. M. Page, J. M. Page and W. A. Page; debt on fruit distiller's bond.

United States vs. W. H. C. Alley, S. M. Beavert and George A. Greenwood; debt on fruit distiller's bond.

United States vs. A. Littlefield, W. T. Blalock, James Evatts; debt on fruit distiller's bond.

United States vs. T. K. Henderson, M. C. Fowler, J. M. Gravett; debt on fruit distiller's bond.

United States vs. John D. Summers, Jacob S. Cole, J. R. Summers; debt on distiller's bond.

United States vs. John C. Clark, Samuel J. Clark and John C. Chester; debt on distiller's bond.

United States vs. L. H. Blalock, J. S. Blalock, J. E. Shuttles; debt on distiller's bond.

Court adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock today.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 20, 1879.

Atlanta circuit..... 33

After delivering opinions, court resumed the regular order of business.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 31. Speairs vs. James. Trover, from Clayton. Argued. J. T. Spence; R. T. Dorsey; J. A. Anderson, for plaintiff in error. W. L. Watterson, for defendant.

No. 34. Fleishel & Kinsey vs. Hightower, et. al. Injunction, from Clayton. Argued. J. A. Anderson; Mynatt & Howell, for plaintiff in error. Tigner & Hodnett, for defendants.

HEEL OF DOCKET.

No. 10. Macon, Cleveland, trustee, vs. Chambliss, guardian. Equity, from Bibb.

Pending argument of motion to dismiss, court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

Picnic at Iceville.

Yesterday afternoon there was a select buggy picnic at Iceville. The ladies and gentlemen drove out about noon in elegant equipages. The best livery in Atlanta was called into requisition, and the road to Iceville was lined with the gay turnouts. At the pretty spot on the river bank an elegant lunch was spread and highly enjoyed. After this there came dancing to excellent music. Strolls on the river banks and various amusements made the afternoon hours pass delightfully. The party returned in the romantic twilight with happy memories of the afternoon.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Ed. Callaway talks through the telephone with rare grace.

—President Brown, of the Young Men's library.

—Colonel S. W. Postell, of Atlanta, wandered in Athens yesterday.

—Colonel James M. Mobley, from Harris county, is in the city.

—Colonel J. D. Stewart, of Griffin, is visiting the city.

—Mr. Marion Knowles, of New Orleans, is pausing in the city.

—Bishop Beckwith's fecture Friday night will attract a fine audience.

—President Haygood, of Emory college, was in the city Monday.

—Col. E. Womack, a prominent lawyer of Oxford, is stopping at the Markham.

—A. J. Cherry, of St. Louis, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

Misses Emma and Georgia Stallings, of Covington, are at the Markham.

—Mr. Jas. C. Shaw, of Savannah, was registered at the Markham yesterday.

—Major Kinzie, of the Fifth artillery, now stationed in Atlanta, is a brother of Lieutenant Kinzie, of the Second infantry, who is remembered as a favorite tenor singer in Atlanta and a most genial gentleman.

—Miss Viola Beach, of Columbus, will reach Atlanta this afternoon, and during her stay in the city will be the guest of Miss Fannie Raines, at 61 North Pryor street.

—Mr. H. Blanchard, the purchaser of the Memphis branch and North and South railroads, is at the Kimball house. Mr. Blanchard is a progressive man, who has plans for the completion of both these roads.

—Mr. W. A. Moore, of the firm of Moore, Marsh & Co., has been elected a school commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge James Jackson. The council could not have made a better selection. He is an entirely safe man, and one who could be trusted with the entire management of our public schools.

—The Rome Tribune has the following item of interest: We are the honored recipients of cards to the marriage of Miss Bertha, daughter of Professor Wm. Henry Peck, of Atlanta, to Mr. George Shaefer, of that city. Miss Peck is one of the most brilliant belles of the gate city, adding to the graces and beauties of person, a mind sparkling with the glint of poetic genius. Our hearts reach out kindly towards her and hers. May the happy groom rejoice always in the richest gift of God's providence, proving himself worthy the happiness placed in his keeping.

A COTTON EXCHANGE.

Atlanta Steps Into Line With one Just as Good as Elsewhere.

Atlanta has a cotton exchange. It is not as big an institution as the cotton exchange in New York, but there is just as much excitement in it considering its size. And then you can buy futures on cotton, can sell, and feel good and feel bad just as if it was ten times as large. They get the markets all during the day, and frequently have transactions in cotton when the margin is played to win or lose when it is scarcely an hour old.

Yesterday we dropped around to their place of meeting, at J. S. Oliver & Co.'s on Alabama street. We found some of the live cotton buyers of the city, and the interest in the price of cotton was intense. The crowd would figure on one-tenth of a cent, and talk cotton talk worse than a Kentucky man can talk horse talk on the spring races.

It made but little difference what subject of conversation arose in the crowd, it was covered completely by some anxious inquiry about spot cotton, August futures, or the number of points cotton had advanced in two days.

We discussed the price of cotton for an hour, was tempted to invest in November futures, at 11 20-100; felt for the money to put up the bonds and found we were dead broke and hence kept out. We remained long enough, to chew up all the tobacco in the crowd; it makes a man chew tobacco more than fishing. We heard of the failure of one or two large houses. Cotton was rising at such a rapid rate we were uneasy for fear we would break anyhow, so we left. The cotton exchange is a success. It gives a pleasant recreation to our cotton buyers, and a place where you can learn as much about the price of cotton all over the world in an hour's time as you can anywhere in the south. Drop around any time between three and four in the afternoon to their place of meeting; take some good chewing tobacco with you and money to back your judgment, and you can either make more, lose what you have or keep it without risk, just as you feel inclined. You will in any event lose your tobacco, but you will have a pleasant time.

A PLEASANT COMPLIMENT.

The Presentation of a Gold-headed Cane to Colonel Frobel.

On Sunday morning Mr. Robert DeTroville, on behalf of the pupils and teachers of St. Philip's Sunday-school, presented to Colonel Frobel a very elegant gold-headed cane. The presentation took place in St. Philip's church, in the presence of the school and many others assembled there. Mr. DeTroville, in making the presentation, said that the whole school had united in this well-merited testimonial to their superintendent, as a tribute of love and respect to one who had labored so faithfully and unselfishly in the cause of Christian education. He was glad of this opportunity of testifying in behalf of the school to their appreciation of the efforts made by the superintendent in this direction, and hoped that whenever he looked upon this beautiful testimonial he would remember that he carried with him a more beautiful testimonial still in the respect, admiration and love of the many hearts uniting in this tribute to his worth. He said that they all earnestly prayed that the blessing of God might be with the work and with their superintendent wherever he might be.

Colonel Frobel said that he was so much surprised at this unexpected and he feared unmerited tribute, that he had no words adequate to express feelings, which took away almost the power of utterance. He could only thank them for that which gratified him beyond expression—the knowledge that he bore with him, the respect and love of those who labored with him, whether child or teacher. He feared, however, that in their partiality they had given him credit for work that was really due to others—to the noble band of teachers and assistants who had labored for years past to build up the school and to do their Master's work. He was unwilling to let this occasion pass without making this just acknowledgment in behalf of the modest and unobtrusive labors of those, who were always at the post of duty, striving for the good of others, and without reward save the glorious consciousness of a duty well performed.

Colonel Frobel was visibly affected during the delivery of the address and the reply. The occasion was pleasant and happy to all interested in the school and church and the bright, beautiful faces of the teachers and children added additional interest. St. Philip's school is growing rapidly and is doing a good work and we cheerfully add our testimony in behalf of the earnestness of its teachers. We were struck with the youth of many of these and nobody could visit the school without being impressed with the conviction from the bright, smiling faces seen on every side, that the Sunday morning exercises were to them one of the happiest hours of the week.

Modern Spiritualism Exposed.

Rev. Dr. J. R. Graves delivered his lecture last night at DeGive's opera house on modern spiritualism. He was introduced to a large audience composed of some of our best citizens by Judge John D. Cunningham, and his lecture was listened to with marked attention. It is impossible in a brief notice to give a synopsis of the doctor's admirable lecture. He showed great familiarity with his subject and arrayed his proofs from the Bible in a very forcible manner. While he consumed two hours in delivering the lecture there was no sign of a want of interest on the part of his audience, but they all seemed deeply interested in it. Dr. Graves will deliver his second lecture on spiritualism to-night for the benefit of the church around the corner, at the corner of Fair and Peters streets. In this lecture he proposes to give his experience with the renowned medium Dr. Foster, of New York.

We hope that he will have a large audience. We can promise, from what we heard last night, that he will interest all who go to hear him.

The Amateur Minstrels.

The Atlanta Amateur minstrels are still thoroughly organized, and their friends are urging them to enliven the dull summer months by one of their interesting exhibitions. There is enough talent in this troupe to make a very creditable performance anywhere, and we hope to see the boys in black on the stage soon.

The First Crate.

MACON, May 20.—The first crate of Georgia peaches was sent to New York to-night.

THE SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

A New York Radical Journal on Mr. Hill's Late Speech.

Washington Letter to Rochester Evening Express.

We have a good seat to see him, and we had long wanted to hear him and see some miracle that he would work. He is six feet, straight-faced, rather thin, firm set, and with an eye born to face any fortune. The man to his left is Butler, of South Carolina; next is Beck, and round him press Eaton and others, who evidently look for a field day on their side of the hall—for Ben Hill is just now their ablest speaker—and one of their fairest-minded and most plausible men. He is neat but plain in his dress and address. Davis, who is one of the possibilities of the senate—and one of the pussybellyties, too—turns round to face him. Robeson has come in from the house and has a seat next to Davis, and is nearly as large, though a hands one man of fifty or more.

The whole senate begins to mark the iron face of Hill, as he opens coolly and slowly with his hands grasped behind him. In this manner he speaks (on the great question now up) for ten minutes without a gesture. His voice increases a little, and his forefinger comes forward to point at the senator from New York, or from Maine, or at the smooth, fine head and form of Edmunds, from Vermont, whose great speech was given the day before. The Georgian soon has his plan open, and presses on to a review of the speeches of the three leading republicans just named, and it is evident he is in for a review of the whole of these, and the whole of the questions now up, and the whole of the late war. As he advanced he showed more and more of the real southern man and orator.

I have already said in another letter that he is a graduate of college, and he shows it in his clear cut, incisive words, never wanting to his thought, never misplaced, though his speech was extemporaneous and continued over three hours. He was bold in his statements, well arranged with his books of reference before him; bold in gesture and voice, sometimes with one hand open toward the other side of the house—sometimes with both extended, and then striking the attitude in which Henry Clay is pictured in making his farewell, with head and shoulders thrown back, his feet well advanced, and both hands reaching out and downward in calm grace and dignity.

I have seen Clay, but never heard him except in conversation. But I have heard Tom Marshall, who was said to be much like Clay in style and eloquence. I think Hill has [illegible] with eminent success. He has no want of ideas, and marches fearlessly on to meet the armed foe shouting among the captains, like Job's war-horse. I have heard many speeches, and must say, that, as a speech, this of the great rebel, for clear statement, fine language, strong declaration, well sustained voice and argument, and for research and apparent candor, is one of the best I have ever heard, in the senate or in the hustings or on the platform.

He is the kind of a man the south